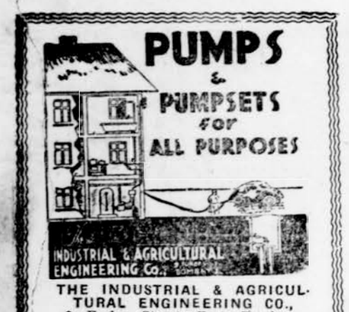

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., 9, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: 25740.

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 27 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Reliable ELECTRIC COFFEE GRINDING MILLS

Suitable for important Stores & Restaurants, now available for sales Apply to RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA, MANUFACTURER'S REPRESENTATIVE, 62, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, Tel. No. 20883.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

'PROTECTOR OF WEAKER NATIONS"!

Chamberlain On Empire's Role

12 1/2 Lakhs Armed Men Ready For Action

ASSURANCE TO JAPAN

"No Discourtesy Intended In Exercising Belligerent Rights"

"THAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR EVERY COUNTRY WHICH IS OPPRESSED BY THE FEAR THAT THEY MAY FOLLOW, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POLAND AND NOW FINLAND IS BECOMING CLEARER DAILY FROM THE ACTIONS OF THE GERMAN VESSELS", SAID MR. CHAMBERLAIN SPEAKING AT A LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE NATIONAL DEFENCE PUBLIC INTEREST COMMITTEE, AFTER DESCRIBING IN DETAIL THE EFFORTS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT IN CONNECTION WITH THE WAR.

ALLIES' STRONG POSITION

REFERRING TO THE EMPIRE AIR TRAINING SCHEME IN CANADA. THE HUGE STAFF EMPLOYED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FRESH AIRCRAFT & STRENGTHENED CIVIL DEFENCES, MR. CHAMBERLAIN AVERRED THAT THE ALLIED POSITION ON THE WESTERN FRONT WAS QUITE SOUND.

NEUTRALS' RIGHTS

Referring to the "right of neutrals" to decide as to whether they should come into conflict or stay out, Mr. Chamberlain asserts "we have never sunk neutral ships and never willingly sacrificed a single neutral life".

ASSURANCE TO JAPAN

Anent the recent "Asama Maru" incident, Mr. Chamberlain assured the Japanese people that the exercise of belligerent rights was not deliberate and no discourtesy was intended.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Mr. Chamberlain speaking at luncheon given by the National Defence Public Interest Committee, revealed that the first attack on a convoy made by an U.-Boat for a long time resulted yesterday in the destruction of the U.-Boat by combined naval and air forces.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the power of the British Navy was such and was able to protect convoys with such success that convoys were being increasingly made use of by neutrals

Referring to the Airforce, the Prime Minister said that the Labour Force employed upon aircraft construction was seven times what it was in 1935-36. It was higher than at the peak of output in the last war.

AIR TRAINING SCHEME.

Dealing with the Empire Air Training Scheme in Canada Mr. Chamberlain said that there would be established in Canada no less than 67 training schools with a staff of 40,000 upwards of 80 new or enlarged aerodromes would be provided.

Mr. Chamberlain at the outset, stressed the necessity of giving the public information from time to time as to what was going on.

"It certainly is the case that in the absence of excitement of warlike operations on a great scale there must be very little to counterbalance the inevitable crop of grievances and complaints arising out of wartime restrictions. Sometimes, if one were to read only debates in the Commons and some more sensational columns in the press, it might be supposed that the Government were making very little effort to win the war and indeed had few ideas upon the subject except what was supplied to them by certain members of the Opposition and the unfailing ingenuity of patriotic journalists.

"No Government in a democratic country can expect to escape criticism but I do think it would be unfortunate if the public was led into a mood of gloom or depression, because facts do show not only that prodigious efforts

(Continued on page 7 Col. 6.)

BOSE'S THREAT TO CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

"If at or after the Ramgarh Congress a compromise with the British Government on the issue of India's independence is decided upon, and if we fail to frustrate the attempts of the Congress High Command at the compromise, there will be two Congresses in the country. The present leadership of the Congress will say that they are the Congress since they constitute the majority But we will say we are the Congress, for the Congress means not the heads of men but its true ideals and objectives. The present leadership of the Congress has got an artificial majority. but we Leftists truly represent the Congress ideals; we stand for the complete independence of the whole country and progress of the nation."

Thus declared Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the course of a speech lasting two hours and ten minutes before a mammoth gathering at Shraddhanand Park this evening.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU'S STATEMENT

PATNA, Jan. 31.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President has issued a statement to the press, pointing out what led to the resignation of the original Bengal Provincial Election Tribunal how its position was made intolerable and how at Allahabad the Working Committee passed resolution about the "wrong attitude" of the P.P.C.C. The letter of resignation by Messrs Sabishchandra Das Gupta, Priyaranyan Sen and Kshitish Prasad Chattopadhyaya is included in the statement.

(SEE PAGE 8.)

All-India Women's Conference at Allahabad. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (marked X) is seen here while addressing the gathering on the opening day of the Conference which was held at Allahabad on Saturday. Rani Rajwade, Mrs. Naidu and Begum Hamid Ali can be seen behind Panditjee.

Prohibition Come To Stay

Adviser To U. P. Governor Explains Govt.'s Excise Policy

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

"Dry districts are not going to become wet," declared Mr. Pannalal, I.C.S. Adviser to the Governor of U. P., explaining the Government's Excise Policy to pressmen in the Secretariat this morning. He refuted the allegations made in a section of the Press that the Government was gradually deferring the Congress Government's Prohibition Policy.

He added:—"Government are going to suspend the State managed shop agency for 1940, which has resulted in a loss of Rs. 9 to 10 lakhs, owing mainly to financial consideration. In the province there are only 82 State-managed liquor shops, whereas there are 1,279 shops not managed by the Government. Furthermore there is a large fall in consumption in the State-managed shop. Government do not think that this is a genuine fall but believe that it is due to the dishonesty of their own salesman. Hence the suspension of the State-managed Excise shops cannot be called a reversal of the Prohibition Policy."

Mr. Pannalal revealed the fact that the present Governor was anxious to preserve the continuity of the policy. He assured that Government were going to work out a scheme for further restrictions on the drink traffic in big industrial areas like Cawnpore. He also revealed how the Governor was anxious to make both ends meet without resorting to any taxation measures, but only by "cutting down the expenditure right and left."—United Press.

GANDHIJI'S BENGAL TOUR PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The "United Press" learns that, according to the present programme, Mahatma Gandhi will arrive at Calcutta on February 19 from Santiniketan. He will start the same night for Malikanda to attend the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference there.

Gandhiji will leave Malikanda on February 26.—United Press.

VAGARIES OF BR. LIBERAL

Self-Govt. For India Will Be Setback To Her Progress!

(From Our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Speaking at Rochdale, Mr. Ramsay Muir, President of the National Liberal Federation of Great Britain said "It is an easy thing for the United States and others to say that India should be given self-Government on the basis of full Dominion Status but the problems of the Indian people were such that there were those, who feared that the ultimate result of such immediate concession would setback the progress already made towards Indian Freedom."

It had to be realised there were not only difficulties of language, outlook, and temperament but also of religion. These difficulties of religion would appear at the last moment to be almost insurmountable although there were hopes that by tolerance and goodwill they could be adjusted. It was difficult to see how it was possible for the Caste System among Hindus to be blended into democracy. Progress towards self-Government and a true system of Democracy could only be realised when outcaste and lower caste people took courage and asserted their own rights for freedom and full liberty, conscious that they had those rights.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.

It is announced that the Canadian War Supply Board last week placed orders totalling fifteen and a half million dollars—the largest orders placed in any week since the beginning of the war.

The purchases marked the start of Canada's shipbuilding programme with 13 million dollars for anti-Submarine vessels.

It is learned that a large proportion of the shipbuilding contracts have been awarded to the British Government.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON

New York Cotton Closing	10.65
Difference	—.03

Japan Watches Negotiations

Arita's Statement In Diet On "Asama Maru" Incident

TOKYO, Jan. 31.

Referring in the Diet to the Anglo-Japanese relations, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Arita said that it was regrettable that a British warship searched the "Asama Maru" and took off 21 German passengers.

"The fact that such an unprecedented incident should have occurred in our waters is profoundly regrettable for our Government as well as for the whole nation."

He added that negotiations at present were proceeding with the British authorities and they were doing all that they could to secure a satisfactory agreement. Although some people suspected that Japan intended to eliminate the rights and interests of third powers in China, the Japanese Government, as had been repeatedly stated, did not desire this elimination."—Reuter.

CRAIGIE-ARITA TALKS

TOKIO, Jan. 31.

Japan will reply in a day or two to the British communication with regard to the removal of 21 Germans from the "Asama Maru".

Meanwhile, Sir Robert Craigie and Mr. Arita had another talk this afternoon when according to a Foreign office spokesman, they discussed the question for about an hour from practical and political angles.

Another interview will be held to-morrow.—Reuter.

British Explanation

SHANGHAI, January 31.

The British naval authorities here have handed to the Japanese authorities written representations concerning the detention of the steamer "Wing Sang".—Reuter.

719 Died On Active Service: 40 Killed In Action

LONDON, Jan. 31.

It is pointed out that 719 died on active service from accident or disease and only forty British soldiers were killed or wounded in action.

Surprise Attacks On Red Troops

SEVERAL DETACHMENTS DESTROYED

Finns Launch Offensive Adopting Encirclement Tactics

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 31.

Yet another Red division is in danger of being surrounded near Rasti according to the "Svenska Dagbladet" Correspondent with the central Finnish army.

"A fight to death" is now being fought in this region and the Finns have already obtained good results, says the correspondent.

Many Soviet detachments have been destroyed and many hundreds were killed. It is the Finns who are on the offensive this time and the troops who participated in the Suomussalmi victory are throwing a ring round the Russians.

It seems that they launched surprise attacks from several direction simultaneously.—Reuter.

HEAVY FINNISH CASUALTIES

20,000 Bombs Dropped Since Beginning Of War

HELSINKI, Jan. 30.

General Sihvo, Chief of the Finnish Civil Air Defence, has revealed that over 20 thousand bombs have been dropped over Finland during the 643 raids since the war began.

Air raid casualties until yesterday totalled 3,507 killed, 330 seriously wounded and 585 slightly injured.

He stated that 300 Russian 'planes hitherto had been brought down and at least 800 airmen had been captured or killed. There had been 24 instances of hospitals and churches being bombed or machinegunned.

Big Battle In Progress

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the Finnish General Headquarters says fierce fighting is raging to-night round Rasti, central Finland, where the Finns have been entrenched since the end of December. He adds this promises to be one of the most important battles yet fought in this sector. It is stated at one point the Finns on Tuesday captured three tanks, five cars and a field kitchen and inflicted 300 casualties.

A Finnish communique states that a few enemy attacks in north-east of Lake Ladoga were repulsed with heavy enemy casualties.

On the Isthmus the Finnish coastal forces silenced several enemy field batteries.

It is estimated that over 200 Soviet 'planes flew over Finland yesterday bombing coast towns including a hospital in Nurmes district. Finnish aircraft bombed an enemy harbour, troop transports and railway stations.—Reuter.

BATTLE RAGING ON WAISTLINE FRONT

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Finnish G.H.Q. at the central and Northern Front state that Finnish soldiers are facing some 20,000 Russians in a new battle raging north of Kuhmoniemi on Finland's waistline front.

It is regarded here as the most important fighting in this sector since the Finnish victory at Suomussalmi.

Kuhmoniemi is to the south of Suomussalmi about 30 miles from the Russian frontier.

HELSINKI, Jan. 31.

The Red Army is still continuing to make desperate attacks on the front north of Lake Ladoga.

Troops now employed in this sector are held by military authorities to be the best Russia has sent forward since the beginning of the war. They are daring, well-equipped and strongly-armed.

A series of surprise attacks have put the Finnish troops into difficulties.—Reuter.

MILLOWNERS ASK FOR MORE TIME

Ahmedabad Dispute Settlement Prospects

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

As mutual understanding is likely between the Majur Mahajan and Millowners the special Conciliator has extended 48 hours more to arrive at settlement by agreement of both parties.

Negotiations are again resumed it will be recalled that the Mahajan has accepted the decision of the Conciliator. Millowners had asked for more time to consider over the decision.

See Page 12

ESTONIA'S RESPONSE TO SOVIET CALL

PARIS, Jan. 31.

Estonia has increased her military forces at the request of the Soviet Government so as to free the Soviet troops for service in

Finns Bomb Kronstadt

PARIS, Jan 31.

The Havas agency correspondent at Helsinki is authorised by the Finnish headquarters to disclose that the port mentioned in the Finnish communique as having been bombed by Finnish warplanes was the naval base of Kronstadt.

At the Stock Exchange although which is only 20 miles from Leningrad, had not been bombed previously.—Reuter.

Swiss Quota For Finnish Fund

BERNE, Jan. 31.

Collections in Switzerland for the aid of Finland have already exceeded one million Swiss francs.—Reuter.

Finland, according to a report from Tallinn.—Reuter.

INDIA AND BURMA BILLS PASSED

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The India and Burma Amendments Bill has received Royal assent.—Reuter.

The House of Lords agreed to two amendments in the India and Burma Miscellaneous Amendments Bill without discussion.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Gentleman and Ladies to enrol with us as Extras. No enrolment fee charged. Call personally between 1 and 5 p.m. at Sharma Agency, Film Employment Bureau, Reay House, 1st Floor, Opp. Lloyds Bank, Hornby Road, Bombay. (12776).

Wanted Agricultural Engineer for Sugar Cane Plantation. Must have practical experience and thorough knowledge of tractors and agricultural machinery as well as oil engines and pumping out fits. Apply sharp stating qualifications and previous experience, also jobs held with salaries, and minimum salary acceptable. The North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Gopalpur, Dist. Rajshahi, Bengal. (1892)

The Metropolitan Industrial Bank, Lucknow—Wanted Agents on pay and commission for an attractive Banking scheme. (10229)

Wanted Clerks, Cashiers, Accountants, Managers, for several Branches to be opened shortly in Bombay. Salary according to qualifications. Apply at once on prescribed printed form to be obtained from the Asiatic Bank Ltd., Karachi on payment of Rs. 2. (1874)

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted Machinery and apparatus, Kestner evaporator, Vacuum pans, Steam Jacketed pans, Centrifugals, Vacuum Engines, Injecting Motor Pumps, Gas plant coal or oil, Confectionery Machinery. Quote particulars and prices. Sugar Works, Daurala (P.O.) District Meerut. (12734)

527. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents, Monthly Remuneration 100|- rising to 225|-, Bonus 300|-, No Investment, Samples Free Nationals (Woollen & Silk Mills) Limited, Ludhiana. (12744)

653. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted. Short Stories and Works for Publication. Payment from Rs. 10 to 50 on acceptance. Send manuscripts with four annas postage stamps for returning unused works. Apply, British Publishers Corporation. Post Box 7833, Calcutta. (1871)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

No 4.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Notices received by the Bank under Regulation 20A of the Reserve Bank of India Regulations for Elections and Meetings of Shareholders referred to in our Notification No. 1, dated the 5th January, 1940, have since been withdrawn by the shareholders concerned.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Governor.

Central Office, Calcutta,
29th January, 1940.

(1890)

THE WESTERN INDIA RACE HORSE OWNERS ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ninth Ordinary GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Western India Race Horse Owners' Association, Ltd., will be held at Mr. A. L. J. Talib's Stables, Race Course on Tuesday the 5th March, 1940, at 6 p.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive from the Committee the Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1939.
2. To elect the office-bearers and members of the Committee for the year 1940-41.

P. D. BOLTON,
GULAMHUSEIN EBRAHIM,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

31st January, 1940.

(1889)

STORES PURCHASE COMMITTEE.

REQUIRED for JAMNAGAR & DWARKA RAILWAY 13,000 tons Selected Grade Loco Steam Bengal Coal.

Quotations should be given for delivery by Sea-Route F.O.R. on Weigh-Bridge at Okha Port Station or by all Rail-Route F.O.R. JAMNAGAR in two instalments of 7,000 and 6,000 tons at an interval of about five months.

Port dues, Wharfage, etc. for delivery at Okha Port to be paid by the Suppliers.

Open offers supported by full analysis of Coal to be supplied and all necessary particulars as regards Seam of Coal to be supplied will be received at 3 p.m. on Saturday the 30th March, 1940, in the Office of the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest offer.

The successful Tenderer will have to give Rs. 2,000 as Deposit for the due fulfilment of the Contract which should be completed by February, 1941 and to execute an Agreement for the same.

HIMATSINHJI,
Colonel,
President,
Stores Purchase Committee,
Nawanagar State.

Jamnagar, dated 26-1-1940.

1886.

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

RE: THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.
(In Liquidation).

OFFERS in writing are invited by 10th February, 1940, for the purchase of a large specious bungalow known as "Red Castle" together with outhouses, garage, stables and three wells with a large frontage for a garden and about 53 acres 38½ gunthas of paddy land attached to the bungalow situate at Kalyan and Wadeghar, District Thana. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator.

Manekji Wadia Building,
125, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 18th January, 1940.

1884.

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULAR

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR, viz., Foreign Rate Circular No. 1 of 1940, is being issued To-day. Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations. (1887)

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED latest before the 10th February, 1940, for the supply of 2,000 feet of 4" boring pipes new and second-hand but unrusted. Pipes should be S.L. 600 or 1000 lbs. steam tested pipes. Separate Rates should be quoted for different makes as also for new and second-hand but unrusted pipes.

(Sd.) B. S. PATEL,
President,
District Local Board,
Ahmedabad.

(1883)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of SHAH PREMJI MALSI & CO., carrying on business in Gamthi Rice at Bhat Bazar in Bombay in partnership of Shah Velji Kurpal, Tejsi Umersi, Shah Premji Kurpal & Shah Malsi Manek has been DISSOLVED from Aso vad 30th s.y. 1995 on account of the retirement of the said Shah Malsi Manek. The said Shah Velji Kurpal, Tejsi Umersi & Shah Premji Kurpal have taken over all the debts, liabilities obligations and engagements as also all the assets, outstandings stock-in-trade and goods of the said firm of Shah Premji Malsi & Co.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1940.

KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Attorneys for Shah Velji Kurpal, Tejsi Umersi, Shah Premji Kurpal & Shah Malsi Manek.

Lentin Chamber,
Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

(1894)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT NADULA TANK, PARBHADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Runchoddas & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Shivji Thakersi and or the Mortgagees and on account at the risk of Prabhashunker Harischandra Kowley and ors. the Mortgagors Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1940 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the following:

1ST—All that piece of Pension Tax land admeasuring about 5101 sq. yds. and known as Ranwar with buildings thereon, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1210, and situate at Nadula Tank Lower Mahim Parbhadevi Road, and Municipality "G" Ward, St. No. 225. A 225 B and 226 A. C.

2ND—All that piece of Pension Tax land admeasuring about 5.004 sq. yds. with buildings thereon, and bearing Municipality "G" Ward St. No 226, B, E, F, 231/234.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Runchoddas & Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

A FILM That NATION NEEDS

SHREE RANJIT'S

"ACHHUT"

(The Untouchable)

Starring—Glorious GOHAR

OPERA HOUSE

DAILY: 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Laughaway Your Blues!

See

NEW THEATRES'

Social Musicomedy

"JAWANI-KI-RIT"

Starring:—

Sweet

KANANBALA

Fourth Great Week at

KRISHNA

DAILY:— 4-15, 7, & 10 p.m.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sensational disclosures of the activities of an alleged gang of cheats in the suburbs of Bombay were brought to light to-day by Deputy Inspector Kothawalla and Sub-Inspector Mullick and Wakeman before Mr. G. A. Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, to-day. The members of the gang, it was alleged, were carrying on a series of thefts and cheating the public of lakhs of rupees. The Police were actually in a dilemma to trace them.

They got a clue while investigating two cases reported to them in connection with one Mobanlal Murari Lal, who was alleged to have a pedhi at Shaikh Mahomed Street and under whose instructions and advice the reported chief of the gang of the alleged Crooks Bansidas Mohanlal Gouri was directing the activities of his assistants about 10 in number.

It was alleged that the chief of the gang offered a contract of a building and received from the contractor Rs. 2,000 as deposit. The currency notes were taken for duplicating and the contractor was informed that the notes were burnt in the process. Thereupon a complaint was lodged with the police but no trace of the cheats was found.

Subsequently another contract for construction of a big charity school and a bungalow costing Rs. 45,000 was taken up and Rs. 500 was taken as deposit from the contractors. When the contractors required them for further dealings the chief and his associates are stated to have disappeared.

The Mahim Police succeeded in arresting six members.

As there are five more persons to be arrested the police are investigating the case. The suspects were offered bail.

Eye-witness' Testimony At Inquest On Boy

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest on the body of Francis D'Mello (11), residing at Apollo Street.

Enquiries showed that the deceased was knocked down by B.E.S.T. Bus No. 2071 on January 18.

He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on January 19.

Dadi Behramji Mistry told the Coroner that he observed the bus going at full speed. It did not stop at the usual stand. Witness added that it went on wobbling as if it were out of control.

To Mr. Dhondi, who appeared for the B.E.S.T. Company, the witness said that he went towards the bus to see if there were any skid marks on the road.

The Coroner remarked that the witness was simply wasting the time of the Court by talking of things which he admitted he did not see.

Foreman Of Firestone Factory Dead

Mr. John Westly Hamilton (40), who came from America as a foreman of the Firestone Factory on January 13, died at his residence in Cuffe Parade this morning.

Mr. Merilla Ulman, Manager of the factory, stated to the Coroner the deceased was working as a foreman in their factory.

As he was not feeling well, witness took him to the St. George's Hospital on January 26.

He was discharged the next day, so he came to work on January 29 but did not appear to be very well.

The witness therefore sent him home for rest.

The body has been removed to the morgue.

ALLEGED LIVING ON EARNINGS OF PROSTITUTION

Kaikasru Pestonji Aria, a doctor, was arrested last night by the Vigilance Police on a charge of living on the earnings of prostitution. The accused was placed this morning before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 100.

The police, in applying for the remand of the accused to custody alleged that they received information that the accused used to supply his wife, a young woman to customers for purposes of prostitution by making appointments on phone. The police further alleged that the accused used to live on the earnings of such "nefarious business."

Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz with Mr. Joachim Alva appeared for the accused.

The magistrate directed the accused to be released on bail.

MAGISTRATE WARNS TAXI DRIVERS' 'SHARKING' ON PUBLIC

The action of a taxi-driver in taking much more than his legal fare from a customer was strongly criticised by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

The Magistrate characterised such undesirable practices on the part of taxi drivers as "monstrous and preposterous", and added, "Taxi drivers' sharking on the innocent public must be stopped".

Sulleman Jamaluddin, a taxi-driver, charged Dhirajlal Gopaldas, with not paying his legal fare when Gopaldas engaged his taxi on January 27.

According to the accused, he hired the taxi on January 27 and the legal fare came to one rupee and annas twelve but the complainant charged him more and he refused to pay him. After the complaint was lodged, he gave the complainant Rs. 20 so as not to be bothered by the complainant.

The Magistrate asked the taxi-driver whether he was prepared to take only his legal fare and return the balance to the complainant.

The complainant, at length agreed to pay back the amount and the case was allowed to be withdrawn.

CITY PRINTING PRESS RAIDED: KEEPER ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The New Times Printery at Girgaum was raided this morning by Dy. Inspector Kothare of the Special Branch, C.I.D.

A. V. Juvekar, the keeper of the press was arrested under section 18, Indian Press Emergency Powers Act.

Several account books and leaflets in English and Marathi on Finland "War and Working Class" were seized.

ALLEGED SUTTORIAS ARRESTED.

Fifteen alleged gamblers were arrested by the Police in different parts of the city, on a charge of "satta-gambling".

They were placed before the Magistrate, at Mazagaon Court, today, and were ordered to be released on bail.

ARRESTED ON GAMBLING CHARGE.

The anti-gambling squad carried out a raid in room No. 41, Michael House, off Doker-gully, at St. Anthony's Club on Tuesday last, where the police arrested twelve persons.

Basilan Fernandez and eleven others were placed before Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon Court, who ordered them to be released on bail.

NO OBSTRUCTION TO PUBLIC SERVANT

Successful Appeal In Ahmedabad Case

Kerman Darashaw Desai, and Jal Darashaw, who were sentenced by the Additional District Magistrate of Ahmedabad to a fine of Rs. 100 each on the charge of obstructing a public servant, were acquitted by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court in appeal.

On September 20, 1938, the accused were going into Ahmedabad city in their car, when they were stopped at Shahipur Excise chowky where an excise constable took down the names of the accused and the number of their car. One of the accused protested against this and snatched away the note book of the constable.

JUDGMENT.

Delivering judgment in the appeal their Lordships observed that there was no evidence that an excise constable or "jamadar" had powers to question the accused for their names. The accused's conduct in snatching away the note-book could not therefore amount to obstruction.

Their lordships then dealt to a passage in a pamphlet issued by the Government in which it was stated that notices were being put up on the road posts on entrances to the dry area warning persons to reduce the speed of their cars in case the excise people might wish to question them. This, in their Lordship's view, was only by way of information to the public, and did not confer any authority on the excise police to question people about their names.

The Government of Bombay has appointed the Educational Inspectors of Divisions and the Inspectors of European Schools to be Controlling Officers under the Provident Fund Scheme instituted for teachers in non-Government secondary schools.

The eldest son of Mr. Umashankar Dikshit died of smallpox in Cawnpore on Friday last.

High Court

WHEN IS INTEREST A PENALTY?

Right To Equitable Relief

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania).

Talati Nathalal Zaverdas ... Appellant-Plaintiff.
v.
Vora Abdul Nathabhai ... Respondent-Defendant.

This was a second appeal from the decision of the District Judge of Kaira at Nadiad confirming the order of the subordinate Judge of Kapadvanj.

The decree in suit was a compromise decree for Rs. 1,151 to be paid to the Plaintiff by the Defendant, who is an agriculturist, in certain instalments in full satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claim of Rs. 1,200 and costs. It was further agreed that the defendant should also pay interest at 6 per cent per annum from the date of the suit on the amount due if two defaults were committed. The defendant paid some instalments and committed two defaults. The Plaintiff claims the balance due with interest as agreed.

The trial court held that the clause permitting the plaintiff to charge interest from the date of the suit is penal in nature and under Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act it allowed interest from the dates of defaults only.

The lower appellate court confirmed this order and dismissed the appeal with costs.

His lordship relying on a passage in a judgment of Sir John Beaumont in Burjorji vs. Madhavlal (58 Bom. 610) held that the lower courts were right and dismissed the second appeal with costs. His lordship was of the opinion that it is quite clear that if there is an agreement to pay a sum of money by a particular date, with a condition that if the money is not paid on that date a larger sum shall be paid, that condition is in the nature of a penalty against which equitable relief may be granted under Section 74 of the Contract Act.

Mr. J. C. Shah appeared for the Appellant.

Mr. V. B. Virkar appeared for the Respondent.

SURAT "GUNNYBAG MURDER" CASE

Judgment In Sessions Judge's Reference

The reference made by the Sessions Judge of Surat on a disagreement with the jury's verdict in a murder case came on for hearing before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court.

Mr. Harivadan D. Thakore appeared for the 1st accused Baburao Anandrao Ohol, and Mr Rustam M. Mehta for Bai Malti, the second accused, who is the wife of the first. The Government Pleader, Mr. Jagirdar, represented the Crown.

The deceased, Vinayak Balkrishna Vaze, who was a representative of the Famous Pictures, Bombay, after visiting Wadhwan and several other places, went to Surat on February 9, 1939. He visited the house of the accused the same night, after which his dead body was found wrapped up in a gunnybag on the bank of the river Tapti.

The prosecution alleged that the man was murdered by the two accused with the object of robbing him of Rs. 197-12 which he had in his possession. The second accused was further charged with causing the disappearance of the evidence of murder.

In the lower court, the jury found both the accused not guilty of murder, but held the first accused guilty of culpable homicide. The wife was found not guilty of both the charges.

The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the jury, sentenced the wife to two years' R. I. on the second charge and made a reference to the High Court in respect of the murder charge against both. The wife also appealed against her conviction.

Delivering judgment their Lordships found the first accused guilty of causing grievous hurt under grave and sudden provocation and sentenced him to 2 years' R. I. The second accused was acquitted of both the charges.

Mayor's Profiteering Relief Committee

The Mayor's Profiteering Relief Committee has decided to close the two cheap grain shops which had been opened in Colaba and Kamathipura as the Government of Bombay has opened similar shops in these localities. The Committee considers it unnecessary to pursue their scheme in this connection as the Government shops will meet the requirements.

Excise Policy Of Mayurbhanj State

(From A Correspondent)
BARIPADA, Jan. 30.

To restrict the use of opium and other excisable articles with minimum consumption and maximum revenue, says an Excise report, is the policy of the Excise Department of the Mayurbhanj State.

The Excise revenue which was about Rs. 3,00,000 previously has come down to Rs. 1,90,000.

LATE MR. K. S. AIYAR.

The Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution Old Boys' Union has passed the following resolution:—"This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution Old Boys' Union has learnt with regret the news of the death of Mr. K. Subramanya Aiyer, B.A., L.T., F.S.A.A., one of the founders of the Union, and at one time its Ex-Officio President, besides being the Principal of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution from 1900 to 1908 and the first (Hony.) Principal of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. It places on record its deep sense of appreciation of the highly meritorius and most valuable services rendered by late Mr. Aiyar to the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, and to the cause of commercial education in India.

ZANANA SHOW TO-DAY at 1 P. M.

SCREEN EPIC OF REALISM—

SHANTARAM'S

ADMI

PRABHAT'S POPULAR PHOTO PLAY

प्रभात चित्र IT'S PRABHAT

21st WEEK

Starring:—

SHAHU MODAK & SHANTA HUBLIKAR

AT CENTRAL

DAILY AT 3-45, 6-45, 9-45 p.m.

PLAYING TO CAPACITY HOUSES

MINERVA'S Screen Epic

"PUKAR"

or "THE GREAT MOGHUL"

Directed by SOHRAB MODI

IN ITS 26th WEEK AT MINERVA

Daily at 3-45, 6-45 & 9-45 p.m.

HILARIOUS FUN From START TO FINISH

SARASWATI'S LAUGH RIOT

MY BELOVED

3rd WEEK at MAJESTIC

DAILY AT 4-15, 7 & 10 P.M.

TO-DAY—LAST DAY!

REGAL Tel. No. 35323 and CAPITOL

Daily at 4 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TOWER of LONDON

starring BASIL RATHBONE with BORIS KARLOFF · BARBARA O'NEIL IAN HUNTER · VINCENT PRICE NAN GREY

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On The Air

THURSDAY, FEB. 1

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Let Yourself Go: Countryside dance music by Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-15 Nabi Jan. 5-30 Kumari Nalini Mulherkar. 5-40 A Dance Interlude: The Cuban Swingers. 6-15 Mushtaribai. 6-30 For Villagers only. 7-30 Jangi Jahaz ka Kaptan: Talk in Hindustani. 7-45 Master Hashmat: Filmi Gane. 8 Nasir Khan: Dadra and Ghazal. 8-15 Men Behind the Machines, 3: Talk. 8-30 Background to the Music, 1: By A I R artists. 10 Inayat Husain: Ghazal and Thumri. 10-15 Master Hashmat: Ghazal and Dadra. 10-45 News in Persian.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 6-15 As in Delhi 1. 6-15 Inayat Husain. 6-30 Nasir Khan. 6-50 Kumari Nalini Mulherkar. 7 Nabi Jan. 7-15 Master Hashmat. 7-30 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 Mushtaribai. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 Mushtaribai. 10-15 Nasir Khan.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Kaneez Khatoon of Cawnpore. 7-15 Children's Programme. 7-45 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur. 8 Thumri and Kajri by Kaneez Khatoon. 8-15 Men Behind the Machines, 3: Talk relayed from Delhi. 8-30 Tum Jo Mere Ho Jate: By Umra Zia Begam. 8-40 Mubarak Ali Fateh Ali and party. 8-50 Instrumental interlude. 9-50 Pahari folk song by Ali Bakhsh. 10 Umra Zia Begam. 10-15 Kaneer Khatoon.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit. 8-10 Shankerrao Gaikwar, Shahnai. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Krishna Geet. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A topical talk. 9-15 Vinayakrao Harshe. 9-30 Choruses of devotion. 9-40 Recitations from Hafeez. 9-45 H. Khan Mastana.

12-30 p.m. Strange but Sweet. 12-40 Songs and tunes. 12-55 Taj Orchestra. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Geets galore. 1-10 Mutual Understanding: Eng. and Hin. lesson. 1-25 What shall I cook to day? 1-35 Lunch hour music and school broadcast. 2-30 Musical prelude. 2-35 Gujarati Literature: Divetia: Talk. 2-50 Gujarati Bhavgeets. 3 Spare time hobbies: Painting: Talk. 5 You asked for it. 5-15 Selected by Firoz Manajli. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Selected by Aloo F. Broacha. 6 News in Eng. 6-5 News in Hin. 6-10 Geet by an A I R artist. 6-20 Amateur attempts: Narottam das: Sarangi. 6-30 Purvi ka Khayal sung by A I R artist. 6-40 Amateur attempts. 6-50 Master Dina. 7 Vinayakrao Harshe. 7-20 Shankara on Sarod by A I R artist. 7-30 G. M. Durrani. 7-45 H. Khan Mastana and Kausalya Baby: Duet. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8 10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Vinayakrao Harshe. 8-45 Duets. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in Eng. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Daphne Taylor. 9-55 Pablo Casals: Violoncello. 10 Homi K. Kanga: Violin. 10-10 Beniamino Gigli: Tenor. 10-30 News in English.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 8-15 As in Bombay 1. 8-15 D. V. Paluskar. 8-50 Sitar and Sarod by A. I R Instrumentalists. 9 to 9-15 As in Bombay 1. 9-15 Manhar G. Barwe. 9-40 Bismillah and Party: Shahnai. 9-45 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 p.m. to 12-57 As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Bhavgeet: G. N. Joshi. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 3-15 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Ghazals. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Marathi songs. 6-10 Flute and Jalatarang by A I R artists. 6-20 M. Deshpande: Marathi novel passages. 6-30 D. V. Paluskar. 7 A Trade Review: Talk in Gujarati. 7-15 Listeners' Letters. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Manhar G. Barwe. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Weapons of War, 1: War on Land: Talk. 8-45 Malik Arjun Mansoor. 8-55 Recitations from Eng. Poems. 9 D. V. Paluskar. 9-30 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-40 Hori: Zohra Jan. 9-45 H. Khan Mastana. 10 Manhar G. Barwe. 10-30 News in English.

Dacca Programme

257.1 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Strokes of delight: Jalatarang. 5-10 Madhabi Mukerjee. 5-20 Ganen Chakravarti. 5-30 Readings from Quran. 5-50 Ganen Chakravarti. 6-5 Gnayer Pathey. 7 Madhabi Mukerjee. 7-10 Mouth organ by J. C. Das. 7-15 Samarendra Paul. 7-40 Mouth organ by J. C. Das. 7-45 Why? 4: Mistakes in reading and writing: Talk in Bengali. 8 Mohammad Ishaq. 8-10 Tit for Tat: Humorous sketch. 9-5 Mute Delight. 9-45 Samarendra Paul. 10-10 Mohammad Ishaq: Naats.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-50 For the countryside (Contd.) 6-10 Abdul Aziz Khan. 6-30 Radharani. 6-50 Radhika Mohan Maitra. 7 Padmarani Chatterjee. 7-25 Radhika Mohan Maitra: Sarod solo. 7-45 How I Started, 1: My business career: Talk in Bengali. 8 Just a surprise. 8-15 Suprova Ghose. 8-30 Background to the news relayed from the B B C. 9 Heather Grant: Accordion and Banjo solos. 9-45 Birendra Nath Mukerjee. 10-5 Sushila Sen of Manipur.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 9-30 As in Calcutta 7. 9-30 Orchestra Mascotte. 9-45 Ivy Phillipe: Mezzo-Soprano. 10 Violet Waring: Violin. 10-15 Jack Fawkes: Piano.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 6-25 Topic of the day. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar: For rural areas. 7 J. K. Tandon: Light music. 7-12 Hamid Husain: Sitar. 7-20 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 7-30 Life and Culture of Insects. 2: The Insect Militia: Talk in Hindustani. 7-45 Hamid Husain: Sitar. 7.57 J. K. Tandon: Class. and Light music. 8-10 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 8-30 Men and Motives, 3: Back-biting: Talk. 8-45 J. K. Tandon: Light music. 8-52 Akhtaribai Faizabadi. 9-45 Records. 9-50 Hamid Husain: Sitar. 10-2 J. K. Tandon: Class. and light mus. 10-14 Akhtaribai Faizabadi.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Children's educational broadcasts. 4-3 Things of Interest (Tamil). 4-6 Romance of Transport: Animal transport: Talk in Tamil. 4-15 Short story in Tamil. 4-20 Light songs in Tamil. 4-30 A Trio Programme: Percy James: Violin; Charles Velu: 'Cello; Handel Manuel: Piano. 5 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-20 Shrimati Tripuramba: Voice. 6-5 M. Neelakanta Iyer: Voice. 6-40 Veena and Gottuvadyam by A I R artists. 7 To-day's headline (Tamil). 7-5 Week by week: Review of World events (Telugu). 7-50 Shrimati M. S. Subbalakshmi: Voice. 9 Chaos in Heaven.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 p.m. to 6-5 As in Madras 1. 6-5 For rural areas. 6-10 Listeners' Forum. 6-20 Light songs by Shrimati K. Anasuya. 6-30 Do you know this? 6-40 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 M. Neelakanta Iyer: Voice.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5-20 p.m. Tiruvalangadu Sudaresa Iyer: Violin. 5-45 Tunes from the Talkies. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 N. G. Sitaraman. 7 Not so Hum-drum, 1: Elementary School Teacher: Talk. 7-15 Learn to Sing. 7-50 Shrimati B. Subbamma: Veena and Vocal. 8-30 Background to the news (relayed from the B B C). 8-45 N. G. Sitaraman. 9-45 Shrimati B. Subbamma: Veena and Vocal.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Express)	9-10	17-40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Pass.	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

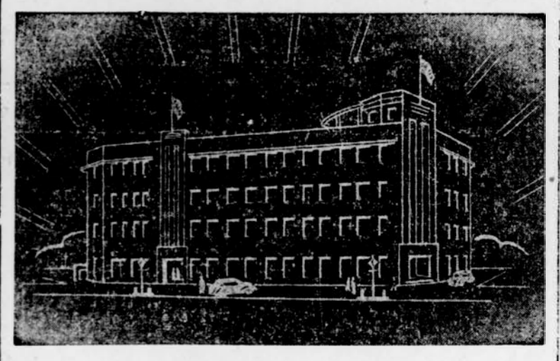
B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	6-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21 15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only) for London 8-40



JABAKUSUM HOUSE

We have the greatest pleasure in announcing that for the convenience of our patrons and customers, we are removing our offices to our new commodious premises 'Jabakusum House', 34, Chittaranjan Avenue South on the First of February, 1940.

On this occasion we take the opportunity of thanking them all, who by their kind co-operation and patronage have made it possible for the Company to attain that unique position in the realm of Ayurvedic Science, which she enjoys to-day in public estimation.

C. K. SEN & CO., LTD., CALCUTTA.

LIVERPOOL AND TRADE BUYING ON NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

Suspension Of Cotton Export Subsidy Payments To Depress New Crop Months

Bombay, Jan 31

The New York cotton market quietened on Tuesday after Liverpool closing with trading of a routine character with a disposition to await Herr Hitler's speech and the Agricultural appropriations programme.

SUSPENSION OF SUBSIDY

The United States Department of Agriculture has announced the suspension of Export Subsidy payments on cotton and comberwaste with effect from 2 p.m. E.S.T. to-day, as commitments are nearing the total of available funds. The present rates of payment on cotton products other than cardstrips comberwaste will be continued.

Subsidy sales and deliveries of cotton and cotton products as of January 29 under the export programme totalled 5,214,000 bales including cotton products equivalent to 333,000 compared with total exports of 3,327,000 bales of lint cotton in the entire 1938/39 marketing year.

It is generally believed that as a result of the suspension of the Cotton Export Subsidy, new crop months will rule easy and the existing differences will widen.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened steady. Prices advanced on trade, Liverpool and local buying in sympathy with the sharp advance in foreign markets and the absence of Bombay liquidation and Spot house selling. There was some hedge selling against loan equities.

It appears that operators on the New York market are much afraid of activities of Bombay operators. It is a fact that our operators are now doing extensive straddle operations and several foreign firms with their large means are playing an important part in making of cotton prices. There straddlers suffered heavy losses when rampant speculation existed in the local market but when prices were pushed too high and were out of parity, those operators entered into large straddle operations and recently they reversed a portion of their business but still there exists something like 3 lakhs bales purchases in New York against sales in the local market. In these days of business uncertainties American operators are cautious but Indian operators are engrossed on a large scale and naturally their operations carry more influence.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of 5 points with March quoted 10.66. There was scattered selling and prices declined one point from the opening level and March was quoted 10.65 which was the lowest level. Later on there was active buying and prices advanced to 10.72 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 7 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points at 10.85c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and with a slightly better enquiry closed at a rise of 7 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices gained 9 points at 10.36c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool market opened at a decline of 11 points with March 7.61. Prices eased on Bombay selling and on scattered liquidation. Later steadied on trade calling and buying by prominent Anglo-American house. Prices firmed up on speculative buying and covering on allotment of freight smaller than expected. The market closed at a net rise of 20 to 25 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 20 points at 6d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ring was fairly firm and Uppers advanced 44 to 31 points. Giza futures closed 46 to 32 points higher. The Alexandria cotton market was easy and Sakels futures declined 47 points and Ashmouni contracts closed 42 to 36 points down.

LOCAL MARKET

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:

In the Ready market a substantial demand was reported from Shanghai, Japan and U. K. Forward market opened weak following the decline in foreign markets. Selling by option dealers depressed prices to Rs. 248/8 but there was good support from Exporters, and Japanese which checked the decline. A sharp improvement in the Share market induced by the prospect of no undue general taxation outside the Excess Profits Tax which may also prove to be less severe than anticipated, led to considerable buying by Share bazaar operators. Towards the close prices advanced on general short covering and renewed buying by Exporters and Japanese. At night the market rose to Rs. 255/8 on speculative short covering following reports of large spot sales abroad.

As recently emphasized, the technical position of the market is very healthy with a fairly large speculative short interest. It is also believed should prices go over Rs. 275, option dealers will need extensive contracts to cover their March end option commitments.

Regarding the Indian statistical position the supply looks around 85 lacs bales. Domestic requirements should total about 30 lacs leaving only 25 lacs for export. If Japan is to maintain her quotas she alone must take 10 lacs bales.

Apart from war considerations, the soundness of the situation is apparent from the above figures and we consider present prices attractive.

We continue to recommend purchases on all setbacks especially in Liverpool.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (10-39 a.m.)	10.72+11
New York March lowest (10-8 a.m.)	10.65+04
Liverpool March highest	7.96+24
Liverpool March lowest	7.61—11

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: After opening down on weakness Bombay market advanced rapidly on news of freight allotments which were smaller than expected. Market looks sold out. Favour purchases.

NEW YORK COTTON

(New Contracts)

New York, Jan 30

March	10.86+08
May	10.52+08
July	10.20+04
October	9.45+10
December	9.37+10

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 30

March	10.68+07
May	10.38+08
July	10.05+09
October	9.45+10
Middling Spot	10.82+07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan 30

March	10.79+07
May	10.50+08
July	10.17+09
Middling Spot	10.36+09

NEW YORK

New York, Jan 30

11 a.m. rates Noon call.

March	10.70/10.72	10.69
May	10.42/10.42	10.40
July	10.07/10.07	10.06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Jan 30

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	32,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's exports to the Continent	23,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	7,000

Further Rise In Tata Steel Shares

ACTIVE COVERING AND REPLACEMENT

Scattered Realising At Advance

Bombay, Jan 31

The local share bazar again ruled firm to-day under active covering and replacement buying and there was further rapid rise in all speculative counters. As a matter of fact Tata Steel Defd shares recovered about Rs. 170 from yesterday's low level of Rs. 1850.

Those who were unnerved on the Excess Profit Tax found themselves caught in a wrong box by making mistake of unloading their high priced purchases at low levels. But in speculative markets generally prices are moving in anticipation and a portion of the recent drastic fall was against expected Excess Profit Tax. It is also the experience that when an expected move is known to the public, it stops to have any effect and those who have the foresight to anticipate, take advantage of either rise or decline. This has happened so in the present case and the market is correcting oversold situation.

It is too early to know whether the tide has turned. The market was considerably unnerved during the past three weeks which happened to record a huge fall in share values. But the drastic drop left the market in a buying zone and some sold-out bulls are replacing.

The manner in which Wall Street is withstanding the decline in Steel Mill activity and carloadings, the softening of metal prices, is construed by some as indicating that stocks are in comparatively strong hands. Nevertheless, handicapped by the sagging tendencies of business and cloudy political and European situations, prices receded moderately with the pressure against pivotals exercising an unsettled influence and the session closed steady. U. S. Steel shares declined 3/8 at 57 1/4. Anaconda Copper Mining shares were unchanged at 26 7/8. General Motors gained 1/8 at 52 3/4 dollars.

The market was very steady throughout the session and prices kept on improving but towards the close there was some realising which resulted in a small setback from high levels reached. The tone of the market at the close was steady.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 1995 and steadily advanced to Rs. 2025 but later declined to Rs. 1995 on realising. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 375 and after advancing to Rs. 382 declined to Rs. 376. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 945 and after advancing to Rs. 962 declined to Rs. 945. Century shares closed at Rs. 316 and Central Indias were placed at Rs. 310. Kohinoors closed at Rs. 360. Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 120/4. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 587 and closed at Rs. 572. Budlee differences were normal with Tata Steel Defds. carrying a premium of Rs. 15 for the next settlement.

TEXTILE SHARES

100	Ahmedabad Advance	350 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	945 0
100	CENTURY	316 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	310...0
100	COLABA	160 0
100	Coorla	120 0
250	David	40 0
250	Dawn	390 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	8 6 6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan 31

Bombay Dyeing (932/8) 945 950 947 962 955 945

Century (310) 316 314 318 316

Central India (302) 310 320 315 310

Kohinoor (355) 364 359 370 364 360

New Great (370) 380 372 380 390 375 380

Simplex (106/8) 110 114 109 111 110 109

Swadeshi (277) 288 284 287 284 280

Associated Cement (119/8) 121 120/4 120/4 Andhra (1477/8) 1470

Tram Ordinary (129/12) 129/12

Tata Hydro (154) 155

Tata Power (1327/8) 1340 1325 1330 1327

T Steel Defd (1935) 1995 2000 1982 2012 2025 2005 2007 1995 2000 1995 (1985)

T Steel Ord (369) 375 379 375 382 378 379 375/8 376

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (136) 136/8

Bellapur (222/8) 230 225 226 227/8

B Steam (300) 299 296

B Burma (572/8) 587 580 585 572

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan 31

Yesterday London gold was £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 176 1/2 to 176 3/4 and Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 3.99 5/8 at New York. London silver prices declined 3/4d at 21 1/16d for Spot and forward quotation was lowered 13/16d at 20 15/16d There was little Indian and speculative selling against small covering at the decline Later on there were buyers at 1/8 over fixed rates. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4 1/2d. London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 56-3-0 and forward parity was Rs. 55-14-6 The local market was fairly steady and silver prices fluctuated between Rs. 57-1-0 and Rs. 57-10-0 and later steadied at Rs. 57-4-0. Gold was fairly steady with a moderate turnover

Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 42 5 0	57 2 0
Maha	42 6 0	57 4 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 30

Spot	21 1/16
Forward	20 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 30

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£8-8-0

COTTON PARITY

Difference Broach A/M below Liverpool May 182 penny points

Difference Broach J/A below Liverpool July 156 penny points

Difference Broach A/M below New York May 15 cent points

Difference Broach J/A above New York July 49 cent points

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 30

UPPERS:—	
Spot	9.84+02
January	9.80+44
March	9.86+34
May	9.95+34
July	10.01+34
October	9.64+31
November	9.69+31
GIZA:—	
Spot	10.35—02
January	10.23+46
March	10.18+33
May	10.33+33
July	10.38+32
October	10.42+32
November	10.38+32

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan 30

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers	11 15/16

100	FINLAY	155 0
100	GOKAK	182 8
1000	Hindustan	2000 0
100	Indore	49 0
100	Khatau	132 8
100	KOHINOOR	360 0
250	Laxmi	535 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	189 0
250	Model	90 0
50	MYSORE	104 0
200	NEW GREAT	380 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	SASSOON SILK	86 0
1000	Sholapur	4225 0
50	SIMPLEX	109 0
100	SWADESHI	280 0
100	SWAN	149 0
500	Vishnu	1380 0
1000	Western	950 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	100 0
25-50	CENTRAL	34 8
500	Imperial	1475 0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	362 8
50-100	India	138 8
100	Reserve Bank	104 0
5	Union	5 12
	CEMENTS	
100	ASSOCIATED	120 4
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	630 0
15-100	Jupiter	9 8
20	Mercantile	49 0
15-75	New India	36 4
200	Oriental	4150 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 0
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahmed Old	145 10
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1470 0
10	Ajmer	10 10
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129 12
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	182 8
100	Poona	185 0
100	Surat	160 0
100	TATA HYDRO	155 0
1000	TATA POWER	1327 8
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	990 0
100	C. Province	100 12
100	Dh. Baramati	95 8
100	Gujarat	94 5
100	Mandra Bhon	91 5
100	Pachora Jamner	72 0
100	Sara Serajganj	97 0
500	Tapti Valley	762 8
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corpn.	6 11
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	35 12
15	SHIVRAJPUR	46 8
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1.995 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	376 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	485 0
10	Air Services	5 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	227 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	602 8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	296 0
126	B. BURMA	572 8
50	B. BURMA CONT.	190 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4-15-3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	85 8
100	IND. BLEACHING	110 8
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	48 0
100	Ind. Radio Def.	475 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	500 0
100	Port Canning	73 0
30	PREMIER CON.	78 0
15	Scindia	21 10
25	Tata Oil Mill	50 0
100	Western I. Match	160 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1375 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	284 6
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	75 4
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	108 0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	142 8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1491 4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	190 0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	136 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	682 8
	DEBENTURES	
3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	100 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	103 8
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	49 4
7	p.c. Sholapur	75 8
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	103 4

(Capital letters indicate shares ex Forward list.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 31.

2 3/4	per cent. 1948/58 Loan 93-14
3	1/2 per cent G P Notes 90-6.
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 101-6
3	per cent 1951/54 Bonds 94-10
3	per cent. 1963/66 Loan 88-13
3	1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 100-10
4	per cent 1960/79 Loan 106-2
4	per cent 1948 Bonds 104-6
4	1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 110-4
5	per cent 1940/43 Bond 101-4
	TAX-FREE LOANS
5	per cent 1945/55 Loan 110-7
4	per cent 1953-65 Mysore 109
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 117-0
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4	per cent B. P. T. 1974 102-4
4	per cent M. Deb. 1974 101-8
5	per cent M Deb. 1959 113
6	per cent M Deb 1954 120
6	per cent KPT 1956 120

Tone:—Steady.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 30

Broach A/M highest 259 1/2 lowest 249 closing 259

Broach J/A highest 268 1/2 lowest 258 closing 267 1/2

Oomra March highest 230 lowest 223 closing 230

Oomra May highest 233 1/2 lowest 226 1/2 closing 233 1/2

Bengal March highest 192 lowest 183 1/2 closing 192

Bengal May highest 195 1/2 lowest 187 1/2 closing 195 1/2

Night session: Broach A/M opening Rs. 260 1/2, highest 265 3/4, lowest Rs. 260 1/2, closing Rs. 265 1/4. Broach J/A closing Rs. 273 3/4.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Jan 30

SAKELS:—	
March	19.35—47
May	19.33—47
ASHMOUNI:—	
February	17.01—
April	17.25—42
GIZA:—	
March	17.84—46
May	18.28—41

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 30

January	7.96+22
February	7.93+21
March	7.92+20
April	7.91+20
May	7.91+21
June	7.88+22
July	7.85+22
August	7.77+22
September	7.71+24
October	7.65+25
November	7.61+24
December	7.59+23
January	7.56+23
Middling Spot	8.00—20

CHEMISTS, DEALERS, PAN-WALLAHS & STORES, CROWDED OUT!

Great Success of 'ASPRO' offer

'ASPRO' USHERS IN A NEW ERA OF INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

The great 'ASPRO' offer whereby the manufacturers are giving away 10,00,000 annas worth of their famous medicine through all dealers in India is proving a pronounced success. Stores have been crowded out everywhere. Such a "giving to get" test of faith has never been experienced in India before. All our readers have to do to get a 1 anna envelope of 'ASPRO' containing 3 tablets FREE, is to cut out the cash order at the foot of the advertisement and take it to any chemist, dealer, or pan-wallah, and have it exchanged for the free packet of 'ASPRO'. Our readers can then prove that the claims of the manufacturers are true. They state that it is no longer necessary to take dangerous drugs to stop headaches, sleeplessness, rheumatism, pain, colds, irritability, menstrual pains, etc. etc. They claim that 'ASPRO' does not harm the heart or stomach. It appears to us that the 'ASPRO' people have much justification for the claims they make on behalf of their medicine, as 'ASPRO' has the largest sale of any medicine of its kind in the world. For instance, during the recent influenza epidemic in England, over 5½ Crores of 'ASPRO' tablets were sold in one week.

'ASPRO' STOPS PAIN & FEVER

1 anna for 3 tablets. 10 annas for 30 tablets

YOU CAN EXCHANGE THIS COUPON at your medicine dealer for AS. 1 packet 3 tablets 'ASPRO' FREE

This cash order for 1 anna is free. With it you can purchase a 1-anna envelope of 'ASPRO' Free. All you have to do is to take this As. 1 Coupon to your medicine dealer and he will give you a As. 1 3-tablet packet of 'ASPRO' Free for it. (We pay the dealer to do it.) You can then prove that 'ASPRO' stops pain in a few minutes; that it banishes headache—feverishness—colds—rheumatism—toothache—sciatica—neuralgia, etc. You prove it is the quickest-acting medicine in the world. 'ASPRO' does not harm the heart or stomach—it is so safe a child can take it. This great offer ushers in a new era in Indian Medical Service. It is the symbol of "India Awakes". Even a child can take it.

'ASPRO' IS SOLD EVERYWHERE

This coupon is good for 15 days only.

Agents for India:

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Universal Building Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta Road

P. O. Box 258, BOMBAY (Phone 22310) and Branches

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan 31

B. C. RATES:—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 1st May

LONDON:—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 1st May

Bank's selling T T D D .....

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling 1 T 334

Bank's buying T T 330

Bank's buying D D 328 1/2

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T 1300

Bank's buying T T 1330

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 79 1/4

Bank's buying T T 78 1/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77 1/4

AMSTERDAM:—

Bank's selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 54 5/8

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 28

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATE:—

Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 30th inst.

Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 31st inst.

Shanghai London 0/4 7/8 31st inst.

Java London 7.47/55 31st inst.

New York London 3.99 1/2 30th inst.

London New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 30th inst.

London Paris 176 1/2-3/4 30th inst.

London Italy 78.75 30th inst.

London Belgium 23.70/85 30th inst.

London Switzerland 17.85/95 30th inst.

London Stockholm 16.85/95 30th inst.

London Amsterdam 7.53/58 30th inst.

London Japan 1/2 5/32 30th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £8-8-0 29th inst.

Gold £8-8-0 30th inst.

Silver London Ready 21 13/16 29th inst.

Silver London Ready 21 1/16 30th inst.

Silver London Forward 21 3/4 29th inst.

Silver London Forward 20 15/16 30th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 29th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 30th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/8 per cent 29th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/8 per cent 30th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 29th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 30th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 1/2 per cent.

3 months 2 1/4 per cent

6 months 2 1/4 per cent

Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

3 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans	78
3-1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans	90 3/4
3-1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1954/58	100 1/2
4 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	105 1/2
4-1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	110
4-1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	111
5 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	107
3 p.c. Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	95 1/2
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	74 1/8
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan	98 7/8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	111 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	52/6

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan 31

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 90/4; 4 per cent 1960/70 106/2; 5 per cent 1945/55 110/9

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 100; Bank of Hindusthan 22/12; Bank of India 138/8; Central Bank 34/8; Imperial Bank P P 1495; Imperial Bank P P 362/8; Indian Overseas Bank 46/8; Reserve Bank 104; Union Bank 5/11/6

TE

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

Reaction In Broach After Early Rally

LIQUIDATION ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY: JAN. 31.

THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET DISPLAYED IMPROVED SENTIMENT FOLLOWING ENCOURAGING OUTSIDE CABLES, BUT LATER PRICES REACTED ON LOCAL SELLING AND LIQUIDATION.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1940

	New York: Jan. 31.
Previous closing	10.68
To-day's opening	10.73
Difference	+05
To-day's closing	Not received
Difference	Not received

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1940

	Liverpool, Jan. 31.
Previous closing	7.92
To-day's opening	7.92
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	7.80
Difference	-12

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	.....
Broach July/August	.....

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York: Jan. 31.

The trading in March began at 10.73, i.e. 5 points higher than the last close.

Prices advanced on higher Liverpool and Bombay cables and trade and local buying, but thereafter the demand subsided with prices giving way to small selling orders. March eased off to 10.65.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay: Jan. 31.

After opening at Rs. 273 Broach April/May improved to Rs. 275/8, but the rise was short-lived. The market again declined and closed finally at Rs. 265/8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Jan. 31.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

March (10.67/66) 10.73/73
May (10.38/38) 10.44/44
July (10.03/03) 10.13/10

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool: Jan. 31.

American March 8.00
American May 7.99
Giza March 10.22
Giza May 10.37

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: Jan. 31.

SEEDS

Castorseeds February March (£21 1/2 quoted) £21 1/2 quoted.

Linseed Bombay/Calcutta February/March (£19 3/4 quoted) £19 3/4 quoted.

Linseed La Plata February (£15 7/16 quoted) £15 7/16 quoted.

Groundnuts Coromandal February March (£14 3/4 quoted) £14 3/4 quoted.

JUTES

Dundee January (£49) £49

Lightning January (£46 1/2) £46 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (11 13/16d paid and buyers) 11 15/16d paid and value.

Forward April/June (11 3/4d paid and value) 11 13/16d paid and value.

METALS

Tin (£238 1/4 buyers; £238 3/4 sellers. Steady) £237 1/2 buyers; £237 3/4 sellers. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62

Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (111 sh.) 111 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: Jan. 31.

Previous closing	3.99 5/8
To-day's opening	3.99 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: Jan. 31.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: Jan. 31.

Previous closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's opening	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: Jan. 31.

The following cable regarding London Silver Market was received here to-day:—

Little speculative buying. Small offerings. Market steady.

LONDON SILVER

London: Jan. 31.

Spot (21 1/16d) 21 3/8d +5/16
Forward (20 15/16d) 21 3/8d +7/16

LONDON GOLD

London: Jan. 31.

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Jan. 31.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 175.50 to 176.75

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.24 5/8) 13.24 5/8
New York on Bombay (30.23) 30.25
London on Milan (78.75) 78.75
London on Shanghai (0-4 7/16 to 0-4 7/8) 0-4 7/16 to 0-4 7/8
London Kobe (1-2 1/16 to 1-2 5/32) 1-2 1/16 to 1-2 5/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent.
4 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: Jan. 31.

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (Unquoted) dol 52 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 3/4) dol 27
U S Steel Common (dol 58) dol 57 3/8
U S Steel Pref (dol 117 1/4) unquoted

WHEAT AND SEEDS Latest Night Quotations

Bombay: Jan. 31.

Wheat May	4 6 6
Linseed May	7 10 6
Groundnuts February	37 4 6
Groundnuts May	40 11 6
Castorseeds May	53 4 0
Cottonseeds May	26 12 6

BOMBAY BULLION Latest Quotations

Bombay: Jan. 31.

Silver Ready	57 3 0
Silver Maha	57 5 0
Silver Fagan	57 14 0
Gold Ready	42 3 3
Gold Maha	42 4 6
Gold Fagan	42 5 6
Sovereigns	27 0 0

EVERYBODY NEEDS THE STRENGTH OF BOVRIL

Quick thinking and quick acting invariably go hand-in-hand. For those who engage in athletic pursuits these two faculties are of paramount importance.

That is why athletes the world over take Bovril daily. They have found that Bovril in addition to fostering quickness of brain and muscle, gives them the endurance that is vitally essential.

FOR A QUICK ENERGISER TAKE

BOVRIL

3½ P. C. STERLING LOAN

London: Jan. 31.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £90 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIAN LOANS

London: Jan. 31.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£95 1/2) £95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 3/4) £90 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110) £110
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£111) £111
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948/53 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2
5 per cent Indian Stock 1942/47 (£107) £107
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1954/58 (£100 1/2) £101

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/8) £74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100) £100
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 7/8) £100 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£111 1/2) £111 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 7/8) £99
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 1/2) £110 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (11-7 1/2) 11-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (52-1 1/2) 52-0
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/8) dol 3 1/8
Electric Music Industry (8-6) 8-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (17-9) 17-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (30-10 1/2) 30-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-0) 60-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1937 (£35 1/2) £35 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (29-3) 29-1 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (29-6) 29-1 1/2
Ford Motors (16-1 1/2) 15-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£61) £61
British American Tobacco Ordinary (102-6) 102-6
Carreas 'A' (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (120-0) 120
P and O Def. (19-9) 19-6
Distillers (68-6) 68-3
Bredfords Dye (6-6) 6-6
British Celanese (6-7 1/2) 6-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (33-6) 34-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (35-0) 34-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-0) 6-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-7 1/2) 18-4 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 46 1/2) dol 46 1/4
Indian Iron (52-6) 53-9

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-6) 16-10 1/2
Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3
Empire of India (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2

JUTES

Barnagore (£11 1/4) £11 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-0) 24-0
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (33-3) 33-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (36-3) 36-3
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£15 1/2) £15
East Rand Properties (48-9) 47-6
Rand Mines (£7 1/2) £7 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 1/4) £14 1/8
Associated Portland Cement (48-9) 48-9
Trinidad Leasehold (71-10 1/2) 71-3
Sub Nigel (£9 3/4) £9 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (25-0) 25-0
Union Corporation (£7 1/4) £7 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (57-6) 56-10 1/2
Burma Oil (65) 66-3
Mexican Eagle (6-3) 5-10 1/2
Shell Transport (78-9) 78-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 1/4) £33 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£39) £39 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£14 5/8) £14 1/2
London North Eastern Def. (£2 1/2) £2 3/8
London Southern Def. (£13 5/8) £13 1/2
London Transport 5 per cent (£117) £117
London Transport "C" (£65) £65

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI: Jan. 31.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind March 26/6; Punjab March 20/14; 4-F Desi American March 29/4/6.

Tone:—Firm.

Wheat March 29/15/6; July 31/4/3.

Tone:—Firm.

Gram July 32/12/6.

Toria Feb. 45/6/3; March 46/10/3.

Cottonseed March 23/12/6; May 24/2/6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Jan. 31.

At the stock-exchange although the trading was quiet, Giltedged continued to improve, but recent demand for homerails was somewhat smaller. Indian stocks encountered some request in sympathy with giltedged. Wall Street was steady.—Reuter.

MADRAS MARKET STEADY.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS: Jan. 31.

As a result of some buying enquiry at lower levels, the local market was somewhat steady. Sugar shares came in for all little enquiry. Cotton mills remained quiet. Among the Miscellaneous shares speculative issues were buoyant on buying at lower levels.

EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Coimbatore Spinning 31; Cambodias 9/14; Buckinghams Pref 156/4; Ordy 199; Rajalakshmi 54, 55/8; Palani Andavar Pref 60/4; Cochin Malabars Pref 55 s l; Chembras 3/1; India Sugars 11/4 C. D.; Travancore Sugars 12; Deccan Sugars 142; Mysore Sugars 43/6; Andhra Cements Debentures 100; Mysore Chemicals 10/2 s l and 10/4; Indian Steel Rolling 7/14.

GROUNDNUT AND SEEDS

Bombay, Jan 31

Castorseeds	May:—	
Opening	Rs.	53 0 0
Highest		53 14 0
Lowest		52 12 0
Closing		52 12 0
Groundnuts	February:—	
Opening		36 15 0
Highest		37 6 6
Lowest		36 15 0
Closing		37 1 0
Groundnuts	May:—	
Opening		40 7 0
Highest		40 14 0
Lowest		40 5 6
Closing		40 6 6
Cottonseeds	May:—	
Opening		26 8 0
Highest		26 13 0
Lowest		26 7 0
Closing		26 10 0

TURKISH RELIEF

London Muslims' Fund

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Moslem Society in Great Britain has opened a fund for the relief of the earthquake victims in Turkey. Contributions should be sent to the Hon. treasurer, Mr. Khwaja S. Mahmud, Memorial House, Oriental Road, Woking, and remittances should be made payable to the society.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 31

Owing to unexpected difficulties in "Valan", the market opened very late at 3-30 p.m. at Rs. 266/8 for Broach A/M delivery and with increased selling prices declined to Rs. 262/8. Liverpool opened unchanged and with improved buying prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 265/8.

Later on Liverpool market was reported 11 points up and with considerable buying prices advanced to Rs. 272 for Broach A/M delivery. At this level there was some realising and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 270. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	Rs.	270	4 0
Broach J/A		278	12 0
Oomra March		241	4 0
Oomra May		244	8 0
Bengal March		202	8 0
Bengal May		204	0 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan 31

Bengal Fine	201-02
Punjab Fine	196-98
C. P. 1	250-52
C. P. 2	241-42
Berar	235-36
Khandesh	222-26
Jaina Sailu	226-29
Ahmednagar	226-28
Broach	258-60
Punjab 4 F.	268-75
Punjab 289 F.	298 305
Sindh N. T.	288-98

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan 31

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G:—					
Bengal U P		204	202	199	196
Punjab		204	202	199	196
Rajputana		213	211	208	205
Oomra No. 3	244	242	239	236	
C. P. No. 1	259	257	254	251	
C. P. No. 2	250	248	245	242	
Broach No. 2		270	268	265	262

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Jan 31

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year	Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	348	45,797	30,073	
Central India	577	52,902	146,136	
Barsi and Nagar	669	89,727	41,248	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	663	37,705	3,921	
Berar	2,115	203,094	89,860	
Central Provinces	397	48,574	22,905	
Total Oomras	4,759	477,799	334,143	
Dholera	366	27,142	89,315	
N W Provinces	30	21,222	1,794	
Rajputana	40	22,394	31,626	
Sind Punjab	2,771	258,267	210,800	
Broach	3,086	13,059	16,016	
Coompta and Dharwar		14,530	13,947	
Westerns Northerns	76	15,674	17,316	
Cocoanada		50	6	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,309	2,540	
American		2,229	1,693	
Egyptian, African and Sudan	5,939	179,157	148,031	
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,906	7	
Total	17,067	1,034,738	867,234	
Arrived by road to 25th January 1940		100,000		

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 25th Jan

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Total	15,700	436,329	569,395

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 30-1-40	5720000	3247000
Receipts yesterday 30-1-40	32000	10000
Exports to date 30-1-40	4087000	2315000
Stock at Ports 26-1-40	3185000	2823000
Stock at Interior Towns 26-1-40	3067000	3288000
Stock at Liverpool 26-1-40	.....	1045000
Visible Supply 26-1-40	.....	7320000
Quantity in sight 26-1-40	10457000	7536000
Quantity out of sight 26-1-40	.....	5851000

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 30.

Messrs. Batliwala Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dollars.
American Bow. Lt. 5 p.c. Pfd.	45
Elec. Power & Lt. 7 p.c. Pfd.	30 1/2
Elec. Bond & Share Common	7 1/2
Elec. Bond & Share dol. 5 Pfd.	57 1/2
Amr. Tel. & Tel.	170 1/2
Western Union Telegraph	23 1/8
New York Central	16 1/8
Great Northern Pfd.	24 1/8
Amrex Corporation	15 7/8
Union Carbon & Carbide	80
Texas Corporation	42 1/2
Woolworth	40 1/8
Socony	11 5/8
Consolidated Oil	7 1/4
United States Steel	57 1/4
Crucible Steel	36 3/4
Republic Steel	19 1/4
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	20 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	73 3/8
Int. Nickel of Canada	35 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	26 7/8
Chrysler Motors	82 3/4
General Motors	52 3/4
General Electric	38 1/4
U. S. Smelting	62
Lockheed	30 1/2
Chase National Bank	34 3/4
National City Bank of N. Y.	29 1/4

TURNOVER 550,000 SHARES.

United States Steel Corporation earned dol. 1.83 per common share for the year 1939.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept 1939 to 25th Jan 1940 (by rail and sea)		979,280
Receipts from 1st Sept 1939 to 25th Jan 1940 (by road—estimated)		100,000
		1,079,280
Same time last year		999,209
Exports from 1st Sept 1939 to 25th January 1940	*1939-40	1938-39
United Kingdom	...	17,593
Continent	...	93,721
China	...	35,090
Japan	...	406,469
Coast Ports	...	16,521
U. S. A.	...	1
(Total)	436,329	569,395

*By Order of the Collector of Customs, countries of destination of all cargoes have been omitted.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1939 to 25th January 1940	153,044
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1939 to 25th Jan 1940	328,981
Same time last year	302,186
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 25th Janary 1940	862,892
Same time last year	835,699
KARACHI STATISTICS	
Total receipts of cotton from up-country from 1st Sept 1939 to 18th January 1940	798,688
Same time last year	902,077
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1939 to 11th January 1940	394,294
Same time last year	471,607

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Good Advances With A Fair Turnover

CALCUTTA: Jan. 31.

Decidedly better feeling was observed today from the very opening in almost all the leading speculative stocks, due to fresh buying support and better Jute and Hessian market. Coals, Jutes and Miscellaneous industrials showed good advances over yesterday's closing figures along with a fair turnover. Government securities also showed fair advances over yesterday's prices on account of better London advices.

The following are closing quotations:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent Govt. Paper 77/14 s lot; 3 per cent Loan 1951/54 94/6 s lot; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 90/4; 3 per cent New Loan 1963/65 88/11 s l; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 110/7 odd lot.

BANKS: Imperial Bank Conty. 360 ex-div; Reserve Bank 102 ex-div.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 156; Kesoram 5/8; Muir Mills 281/8; New Victoria Ord 1/8.

COALS: Amalgamated 29 c t; Bengal 375; Bokaro and Ramgur 15/14; Equitable 37/14; Dhemo Main 16/14; Raneegunge 28/14; Talcher 1/12.

JUTES: Adamjee 24/9; Agarpara 26/4; Albion 220; Alliance 271/8; Anglo-India 378 s lots; Auckland 222; Bally 223/8; Barnagore 132; Birla 22/6; Budge-Budge 340; Champdany 174/8; Clive 25/10; Dalhousie 360; Empire Pref. 147; Fort Gloster 525; Gourepore Pref. 135; Hooghly 58/8; Howrah 54/4; Hukumchand 7/5; Hukumchand Pref. 80/12; India 331; Kamarhatty 516; Kinnison 609; National 23/11; Nuddea 63; Orient 207; Presidency 5/8; Standard 326; Union 441.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corporation 6/12; Tavoy Tin 2/1; Burn and Co Ord. 340; Hukumchand Electric Steel Ordy. 7/8; Indian Iron and Steel 36/2; Steel Corporation 19/15; B I Corporation Ord. 4/4; British Burma Petroleum 4/14; Indo-Burma Petroleum Ord. 114; Mysore Paper 12/10; Titaghur Paper 'A' or 'B' Ordy. 29/2.

SUGAR: Sarew and Co. 11 small lot.

TEAS: Bishnauth 26/12; New Samanbagh Pref. 137 ex-div c t; Tezpore 7/6.

DEBENTURES: 3 1/4 per cent 1966/76 Rangoon Municipal Debs. 96/8 s l.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVAL

Bombay: Jan. 31.

Lionel Edwards' Norwegian s s Tai Ping of 3868 reg tons, Capt R Johansen, arrived from Manila with general cargo.

EXPORTS

Bombay: Jan. 31.

3400 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 2200 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd; 1840 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 1000 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 600 bales raw cotton M S Kaisha Ltd; 1600 bales raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 100 bales raw cotton P Hirachand and Co; 100 bales raw cotton Suleman and Co Ltd; 100 bales raw cotton R Kanji; 100 bls raw cotton K Poonja and Co; 300 bales raw cotton N Fatehaly and Co; 100 bales raw cotton Pehlavi Cotton Co; 300 bales raw cotton Konishi and Co Ltd; 1370 bags castorseed The Cotton Agents Ltd; 2716 bags castorseed Ralli Bros; 100 bales raw cotton Kotak and Co; 300 bales raw cotton A Clayton and Co; 300 bales raw cotton The Nissho Co Ltd.

IMPORTS

Bombay: Jan. 31.

130 boxes fish; 200 cases wine; 100 bags barium carbonate; 76 packages printing ink; 108 cases Gripe water; 263 cases beer; 1000 cisterns Lager in cans; 90 barrels wood rosin; 2992 bags copra; 490 bundles coir yarn; 80 kegs putty; 155 cases preserves; 40 cases oranges; 110 cases grape fruit; 42 cases Ovaltine; 559 bundles coir rope; 490 kegs paint; 440 cases condensed milk; 40 kegs citric acid 100 cases toilet paper; 80 carboys acid formic; 72 bags Founders dust; 55 cases cigal rettes; 60 bales cotton yarn; 220c/s whisky; 100 cases milk; 62 bundles tubes; 240 cases coffee; 110 bags gallnuts; 344 cases soap; 5986 bundles steel hoops; 70 casks hyposulfite of soda; 721 bags cocoanuts; 10577 bags sulphur; 669 bags cocoanut oil cakes; 196 cts insulation boards; 200 bundles rubber; 490 kegs dogwood logs; 270 cases building boards; 54 cases carbon block; 68 cases film 196 cases auto-parts; 495 bags sandlewood billets; 60 bags bleached ginger; 439 bundles scrap steel sheet cuttings.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Jan 31

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:			
Ready (small grain)	Rs.	18	1 0
Ready (large grain)		18	3 0
Shipment December F B H		8	15 0
Shipment January F B H		9	0 0
Shipment February F B H		9	2 0
Shipment March F B H		9	6 0
Indian Sugars ready:—			
Ready (ordinary)		17	10 0
	to	17	14 0
Ready (large grain)		18	0 0
	to	18	6 0

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Jan 31

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	57 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	76 0 0

Tone:—Steady.

Reserve Bank Of India

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 26th day of January, 1940.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	13,27,55,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India only	225,07,31,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	12,76,52,000
Total Notes issued	251,11,38,000
Total Liabilities	251,11,38,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 60.497

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	107,50,11,000
Total of A.	151,91,57,000
B. Rupee Coin	60,84,9C,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	38,34,91,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	.....
Total Assets	251,11,38,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 26th January, 1940.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt of India	5,37,07,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,79,51,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	7,08,76,000
(b) Banks	19,16,77,000
(c) Others	1,95,05,000
Bills Payable	8,95,000
Other Liabilities	59,47,000
Rupees	47,05,58,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	13,14,50,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	13,05,000
Rupee Coin	4,94,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,78,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	.....
(b) External	.....
(c) Government Treasury Bills	7,18,79,000
Balances held abroad*	17,22,76,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	1,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	.....
Investments	7,55,40,000
Other Assets	72,36,000
Rupees	47,05,58,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

SUGAR MARKET DULL AND DEPRESSED.

Bombay: Jan. 31.

JAVA SUGAR

Local market for Java sugar has continued to remain dull and depressed throughout the past week and prices have been steadily declining. On the whole, there has been a further sharp decline of 10 annas in ready and 8, 7 and 10 annas in December, March and May respectively. Weakness in Java sugar has been mainly due to poor offtake for ready owing to sales of Indian sugars of similar qualities at lower rates and continued absence of buying interest from Out Ports which are usually buying Java sugar. Owing to continued decline in prices during last few weeks together with recent sharp declines in other commodities, the confidence in sugar is also shaken and both dealers and outsiders prefer to wait and watch further developments. On the other hand, some of the holders are getting nervous and are trying to sell some of their holdings even at a loss but without success which is natural in the present state of the market. During the last week, no direct business was possible with Java owing to wide disparity in prices. On the contrary, there was some inclination on the part of the local Import Houses to resell in Java, but business was almost difficult owing to freight and other difficulties. Locally there was limited turnover between dealers but generally business was very restricted in absence of demand from Out Ports. Tone was uncertain.

INDIAN SUGARS

There was little interest in Java sugar and prices were unchanged. As regards Indian sugars, prices were fairly steady with improvement of 2 to 3 annas due to Syndicate's announcement to extend present quota and basic prices to 4th March 1940 from 4th Feb. 1940. General opinion is that in view of the Syndicate's declared policy to maintain the present prices. Locally prices will gradually improve and reach the level of the basic prices when second hands have sold their previous holdings if any. Cawnpore and Calcutta markets were reported to be very steady after the Syndicate's announcement regarding extension of basic prices etc. At the close, tone of the market was steady.

FOREIGN MARKETS

There was an alround decline of 3 points in New York Terminal prices. Java market was reported quiet as second hands were prepared to consider business at some concession in prices. It was also reported that owing to higher prices ruling in Java, there were some enquiries from India for resales but business was difficult owing to freight and other difficulties.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was very little interest in Java sugar and prices were nominal. As regards Indian sugars, markets were very steady and in some cases, business was done at the Syndicate's limits as most of the second hand sugars were sold out. Tone was steady at the close.

GENERAL

Local market for Java sugar is likely to remain steady round about the present level of the prices. It seems present decline in prices discounts most of the bearish factors and prices will gradually improve. Of course much will however depend on the policy of the Java "Nivas" and the Indian Sugar Syndicate regarding sales of sugars in future.

PRECIPITOUS FALL IN YARN PRICES WITH CONFIDENCE SHAKEN.

Bombay: Jan. 31.

The Yarn Market has continued to remain dull and depressed throughout the whole past week and prices have been steadily declining in the absence of any satisfactory demand from the consuming districts. Cotton prices have undergone a precipitous decline throughout the whole week and even at the close tendency is distinctly weak. Reports from almost all important consuming districts throughout the country are far from satisfactory. Stocks of yarns in consuming districts are not very large but the confidence is ntirely shaken and buyers therefore, prefer to wait and watch further developments before making any fresh purchases at present. On the other hand, some of the speculators and middlemen who have been holding several kinds of yarns have now been getting perturbed and are trying to clear their holdings even at a loss but without any success. The local mills on the other hand are not able to sell any yarns either for ready or for forward deliveries on account of wide disparity between their quotations and the idea of the buyers. No fresh business of importance has therefore been possible with the mills during the week. In the midst of all these unfavourable circumstances news of the imposition of the Excess Profits Tax by the Government of India has come as a rude shock to the industrial and commercial community of the country and this has considerably upset all markets including the yarn market during the latter part of the week. This has led to further sharp decline in prices alround in all markets which have remained unsettled at the close of the week. As regards the export markets enquiries have been almost at a standstill at present. The future tendency of the market continues to remain very uncertain at the moment.

ENGLISH YARNS

There has been nothing fresh to report in this class of yarns where no business has been possible.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Prices in Japanese and Shaighai yarns have declined further during the week in sympathy with a general decline in prices in all markets of India but the decline in all these and other foreign yarns is comparatively much smaller as compared with decline in Indian yarns. Fears of further large arrivals from Japan during the next few days by the incoming steamers and very limited demand from consuming centres have been responsible for the lack of confidence in the present level of prices. Fresh forward business has not been possible owing to much higher replacing costs from Japan and China. Japanese and Chinese spinners have maintained their quotations in spite of recent sharp decline in cotton. Exchange has improved further during the week.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

As anticipated in our previous report official prices of the Italian Syndicate have been further increased to the extent of pies 10 per lb. In case of Japanese yarns market has remained rather dull with a declining tendency probably due to fears of heavy arrivals by the incoming steamers and limited demand from the consuming districts. Japanese spinners on the other hand have been keeping very firm prices and do not show any anxiety to lower their rates at present Demand from consuming districts continues to remain rather limited owing to high prices and sufficient stocks at present. The future tendency is slightly easy.

INDIAN YARNS

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange, Ltd. has been rather restricted on account of declining prices both in cotton and in yarns and also due to very limited demand from the consuming districts. Prices on the whole, have declined to the extent of about Rs. 10 per bale during the week. The future tendency continues to remain weak.

PEPPER & GINGER PRICES

Bombay, Jan 31

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.).

Pepper ready Allepey per candy	Rs.	87	0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy		88	0 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15th per candy		93	0 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15th per candy		96	0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per candy		11	12 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.		16	8 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt		18	0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt		16	4 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15th per cwt		18	0 0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 31

Yarn No. 6 1/2s	February	139	April	141	June 144
Yarn No. 10 1/2s	February	156	April	160	June 164
Yarn No. 20 1/2s	February	213	April	219	June 223
Yarn No. 40s	February	286	April	289	June 292

THE WESTERN INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

SATARA CITY

(Estd. 1913)

Total Business in force Exceeds	Rs.	4,30,00,000
Assets Exceed	Rs.	1,12,00,000
Total claims paid over	Rs.	27,00,000
Surplus disclosed in the VIII Valuation exceeds	Rs.	11,44,000

Liberal terms for capable agents

BOMBAY BRANCH:
WESTERN INDIA HOUSE,
Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort

Please apply or see personally
BRANCH MANAGER

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST DAY!

TO-MORROW!

"Little Caesar" as King of the Dynamiters! His Most Powerful Dramatic Hit!

EDWARD G. ROBINSON
BLACKMAIL

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
with Ruth HUSSEY • Gene LOCKHART
Bobs WATSON
Screen Play by David Hertz & William Ludwig
Directed by H. C. POTTER
Produced by JOHN W. CONSIDINE, Jr.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 7, 1996
Muslim: Jilhaj 21, 1358
Parsi: Amardad 29, 1309
Hightide: 5-15; 18-40
Lowtide: 11-57; 00-00
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 32m.
Municipal Corporation: 3 p.m. (B.T.)

RUIA'S DONATION FOR PODAR BALIKA VIDYALAYA

Seth Ramnarain Ruia has donated Rs. 5,000 towards the Seetaram Poddar Balika Vidyalaya Building Fund.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM

A public lecture on Gita will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandra to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. in Seksaria Building, opp. Aryapathikashram, Bombay 4.

DISCOURSE ON "TULSIDAS' RAMAYAN"

Swami Gunateetanand will deliver a discourse on "Tulsidas' Ramayan" at 5 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the Library Hall of the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar. The public are cordially invited.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT

The eighth meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally), Samuel Street.

TELUGU SEVA SANGH

The opening ceremony of the "Telugu Seva Sangh" will be performed by Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mayor of Bombay, at Jamboree Maidan, Worli, on Saturday (Feb. 3), at 8-30 p.m.

Mr. B. G. Kher will deliver the inaugural address.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Tower of London". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tower of London". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Ninotchka". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex." Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Lion Has Wings." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Juarez". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Mud". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Will". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jawani-Ki-Reet". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ghazi Salahuddin". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"My Beloved". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand". Time as usual.

Party To Head Priest Of Bohras

To celebrate the Silver Jubilee of His Highness Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb, a Garden Party was given by Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawala and members of the Dawoodi Bohra community on Wednesday evening at the Cricket Club of India. A large number of guests representing different communities, officials and well-known citizens were invited on the occasion. Among those present were also H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur, H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampur, H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, the Raja Saheb of Phalton, the Consuls of Egypt, Iraq, Iran, and Japan; Sir Gilbert Wiles and other prominent citizens.

After refreshments His Holiness went round among the guests accompanied by Mr. Mahomedally Allabux and Mr. S. K. Barodawala.

LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

The general meeting of all the members of the Bombay Provincial League of Radical Congressmen will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. at the office of the League (Ratilal Mansion, Parekh St., near Prarthana Samaj Cross).

ALL-MAHARASHTRA PRO-CONGRESS YOUTH CONFERENCE

The first session of the All-Maharashtra Pro-Congress Youth Conference will be held on the 10th and 11th Feb. The first meeting of the members of the Reception Committee will be held on Sunday (4th Feb.) at 4 p.m. to elect the Executive Committee.

"WAYS TO THE NEW WORLD"

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Muslim Students' Union a series of three lectures has been arranged on "Ways to the New World" To-day (Thursday), Sjt. K. M. Munshi, at 6-30 p.m. Saturday (3rd Feb.) Mr. W. W. Russel, President, Progressive Group, at 6-30 p.m. and Tuesday (6th Feb.) Mr. Ajoy K. Ghosh, at 6-30 p.m.

"SCHOOLS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY"

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Research Society, Dr. Clifford Manschardt will give a lecture on "Schools and Juvenile Delinquency" in the Lecture Hall of the University School of Economics and Sociology, South Wing, Bombay University, today (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside.

FILMS FOR MEDICOS

Under the auspices of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College the following medical films will be shown to-day (Thursday) in the hall of the College, Vaidya Bhuvan, Bhuleshwar, Cathedral Street (entrance in Anant Wadi), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) The show is meant for medical practitioners and students only. Those desirous of attending the show can obtain passes from the Hon. Secretary of the College, at Vaidya Bhuvan, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, between 6 and 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) Only one pass will be given to a person and those without pass will not be admitted. Medical students must produce the certificates from their heads. No charge is made for the passes.

Following are the films to be shown:—(1) The Skin; (2) The Housefly; (3) The Body-Framework; (4) Circulation; (5) Caesarian Section; (6) Radical Operation of Breast for Duct Carcinoma and (7) A Comedy.

SCREEN CUT IN NOVELTY CINEMA

In Protest Against Showing Haj Picture

An uproar was created at the Novelty Cinema, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, when a member of the audience rushed towards the screen and slashed it with a sharp weapon.

The povocation appears to be the exhibition of a film showing some scenes from Holy Mecca, such as the procession of the Holy Carpet, during the Haj period.

The picture was witnessed by leading Muslims of the city, including Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Mr. Mahomedally Allabux, Mr. M. A., Bhaijee and Dr K. A. Hamied, at a private show They seem to have thought that there was nothing objectionable in the picture but suggested some minor alterations. The Bombay Board of Film Censors permitted the exhibition of the film, after the suggested changes were made.

DEPUTATION TO GOVT.

When the picture began to be shown last week a deputation of the Jamait-ul-Ulema, represented to Government, that the exhibition of the picture should be stopped. They were asked to submit a memorandum, signed by representatives of the community.

Meanwhile the Jamiat-ul-Ulema is reported to have approached the management of the Novelty Cinema, requesting them to stop the showing of the picture.

SCREEN CUT.

They were however, rudely reminded of this request, when some unknown person cut the screen and ran away. A small crowd collected near the Cinema later on and made demonstration.

The police authorities, however, took all precautions to prevent any trouble.

The management of the cinema have decided to stop the picture to avoid any unpleasantness.

R. W. I. T. C. LOAN TO BE REPAID

The Bombay Municipal Corporation raised a loan of Rs. 10 lacs in the year 1920 from the Western India Turf Club with interest at 5 per cent. per annum and Sinking Fund on 3 1/2 per cent basis for financing the expenditure on account of the reclamation of the Storm Water Reservoir between the Hornby Vellard and the Race Course. The period of the loan was fixed at 60 years subject to the condition that the amount of the loan should be repaid to the Club after a period of 20 years by redeeming the debentures at par from the Club and investing them against the Sinking Funds of other Municipal loans. The period of 20 years expires on 30th June 1940 and the amount of Rs. 10 lacs becomes due for repayment on 1st July 1940.

The Municipal Commissioner proposed that the loan should be repaid in the following manner:

The Sinking Fund accumulations in respect of this loan will amount to Rs. 1,43,935 on 1st July 1940. In order to repay the loan the securities will, in the first instance, be purchased out of the Surplus Fund Cash Balances and subsequently transferred to the Municipal Loans Sinking Fund Account as investment on account of interest on Sinking Fund Securities and Sinking Fund Instalments. I now request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the proposal."

The proposal was accepted by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on Wednesday.

"ASOKA DAY" AT ANANDA VIHARA
(From A Correspondent)

The Buddha Society of Bombay celebrated on last Sunday the "Asoka Day" at the Ananda Vihara with enthusiasm. Mr. K. A. Padhye spoke.

MAHARASHTRIYA ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) in Maharashtriya Arya Samaj Hall opp. B.B. and C.I. Rly. Workshop, Lower Parel, at 7-30 p.m. when Prof. Tarachand Gajara, the President of Arya Prathinidhi Sabha, Sind, will deliver his lecture on "Immortal Etiquette."

Panic In Wartime: Causes And Cure

(From A Correspondent)

"Wise and properly modelled speeches and broadcasting of news telling the truth and dealing with problems of the day all tend to produce confidence and strength. No news should be allowed to be written or broadcast which is likely to give information to the enemy or likely to affect the morale of the army and the population. We have many estates in our social order, but the only useful estate in times of war is the Press. The well-being of the country is in its hands and it can do much to prevent panic," said Dr. F. N. A. Moos, M.D., Superintendent of the G. T. Hospital, Bombay, in the course of a talk on "Panic" at a meeting of the A. R. P. Branch of the Safety First Association held on Tuesday night at Electric House.

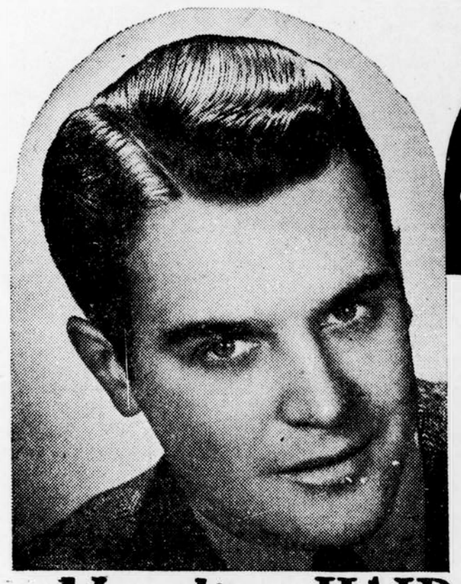
Mr. Francis Low, Editor of "The Times of India" presided.

B.B. AND C.I. RLY.-MEN'S UNION

(From the General Secretary, B.B. and C.I. Railwaymen's Union)—

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Union was held at the head office of the Union on 28th Jan. Mr. Jamaluddin Bukhari, the Vice-President of the Union, was in the chair.

It was unanimously decided by the meeting to hold the annual general meeting of the Union on the 13th inst. at 6-30 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, Dadar. The meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on the 12th inst.



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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1940.

NEARING A DECISION

With the announcement of one more interview between Gandhiji and the Viceroy speculation has again become common about the prospects of a settlement between India and Britain. Some believe that the prospects are a little brighter to-day than they were at the conclusion of the last round of Viceregal interviews as the Viceroy's Bombay speech was more promising than his previous ones and Gandhiji himself saw in it "germs of a settlement." It is also felt that recent developments must have had a chastening effect on Mr. Jinnah, who is now expected to be more reasonable in his demands and relations towards the Congress. Whatever may be the grounds for these expectations, this much at least is very probable that the situation will soon be much clearer than it has been these four months. After the clarification that each party concerned will have at the next interview, there should be no more room for doubt or misunderstanding, and some definite, even if tentative, decisions may be reasonably expected. It may be remembered in this connection that the Proclamations issued by the Governors of the Congress-administered Provinces suspending the normal constitution expire in two months more, and the people of these provinces want to know definitely whether the next year's budgets are to be voted by them or are to be imposed upon them. Finally, the war has taken a turn when Britain cannot allow the Indian question to hang fire.

Wanted Definite Offer

It may be assumed that the Viceroy will once again seek to make out that a settlement between India and Britain is held up only for want of an agreement between the important communities in India. If the Viceroy means what he says he must definitely declare on behalf of the British Government that they would unreservedly concede a Swaraj Constitution agreed to by the important communities, and then he should convene for this purpose a conference whose representative character should be unquestionable. If the Viceroy does that we expect the Congress will accept such a conference as an immediately workable approximation to its ideal of a Constituent Assembly. If the Viceroy does not make a definite satisfactory offer in the event of a communal agreement and only makes such an agreement a condition precedent to its consideration by the British Government, that would be clearly an unfair attitude of "heads I win and tails you lose." That is also an attitude calculated, if not designed, to make a communal agreement as hard as possible and to throw the odium of its failure on the communities rather than on the dodge that causes the failure. The Congress has repeatedly offered to concede the safeguards claimed by recognised minority communities, provided the safeguards are not inconsistent with the freedom of the country. If Britain wants a communal agreement, she can have it at a representative conference as suggested above, the minorities, if they like, choosing their representatives from their own separate electorates.

Coalition Cabinets

It has been suggested that a good step towards a final communal settlement will have been taken if an agreement is immediately reached on the question of Coalition Ministries and that for this purpose a small conference is appropriate. It has also been specifically suggested in this connection that to begin with the Premiers of all the eleven Provinces may meet in conference and seek a solution acceptable to all the Provincial Governments. If the non-Congress Premiers agree, we expect the Congress Premiers, too, will agree to give a chance to such a conference.

Excess Profits Tax

BY TANUBHAI D. DESAI

The Bill to impose the excess profits duty has been published in the "Gazette of India" on Saturday and was received in Bombay thereafter and it was not possible to go into minute details, but on consideration of the basic principles contained therein, some definite conclusions and comments can be made.

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The first is that the provisions closely follow those contained in England in Finance Act No. 2 of 1939. In this connection, it is to be remembered that the Government of India imposed excess profits duty practically at the end of the last war by Act No. 10 of 1919, which was subsequently repealed. The said Act was in force for a period of one year from 1st April, 1919. This time, the Government is imposing a tax from 1st of April 1939, a period of five months before the commencement of the war. This has considerable importance in view of the fact that after the war was declared in 1914, the people were allowed to make profits in business with the result that the excess profits for the year 1919 were and could not be much in view of the fact that nearly four years war had gone on and profits had also risen, so that the excess was comparatively small. This time, the standard periods which are allowed under the Bill are the previous years determined under the Indian Income-Tax Act viz., years 1937, 1938 and 1939 which would be generally years 1936, 1937 and 1938 and it is well-known that these periods were very lean years and if the profits of these years, as the Bill proposes to do, are to be treated as standard profits, then naturally the excess would be comparatively very high, so that the imposition of the tax would mean a great difference to the tax payer.

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Another aspect to be remembered in this connection is that the excess profits duty proposed to be levied is in addition to the already heavy rates of income-tax and super tax. During the last war, there was a practice of compounding income tax and, as is well-known, the tax payer in most of the cases was not called upon to pay in full and the minimum amount then was Rs. 30,000 as against Rs. 20,000 in the proposed new Bill.

One of the important provisions in the old Act of 1919 was section 19 of the Act, which provided that both excess profits duty and super tax were not to be charged, that on computation whichever was higher alone was to be paid, that is to say, if the excess profits duty exceeds the amount chargeable as super tax, then the excess profits duty was alone to be charged and if the super tax exceeds the excess profits duty then super tax alone was to be charged. This time, such a provision is not to be found in the Bill. Only one thing has been provided by clause 12 of the Bill, viz., the amount of the excess profits tax is to be allowed to be deducted as an expense incurred of computing for the purpose of income tax the profits and gains of that business. For example, if a man pays, say, Rs. 20,000 as excess profits duty, then for the purpose of computing his income tax, the income tax viz. Re 0-2-6 in a rupee on that amount would not be charged. This would in a sense mean that the full 50 per cent tax is not strictly charged, but in some cases some proportion less than 50 per cent comes in actual calculation.

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The excess profits have been defined in the Act as that portion of the profits which exceeds what is called standard profits, which have been defined as the profits of the standard period and that 5 per cent of that excess profits is chargeable under clause 4 of the Act.

Clause 6 defines the standard period as the previous years as defined in the Income Tax Act the years ending either 31st March 1937 or 31st March 1938, or 31st March 1937 and 31st March 1939 or 31st March 1938 and 31st March 1939. These three options are allowed to the assessee.

Provision is made in some hard cases for application to the Board of Referees. If the standard profits are less than Rs. 20,000, then Rs. 20,000 is the limit so that in any event the excess is to be calculated over the sum of Rs. 20,000.

Provision is made in clause 7 for relief on occurrence of deficiency of profits, that is to say, if in one year, the excess profits tax has been paid and in the subsequent year, deficiency of profits occurs, then the previous year's amount is to be adjusted by repayment, and that the deficiency of profits is to be made up by carrying forward even for the next chargeable accounting period as well.

One important clause is clause 10 which provides that a person shall not for the purpose of reducing any excess profits enter into fictitious or artificial transactions or operations and the words "artificial transactions or operations" have been explained as every device of whatever nature adopted for the purpose of presenting accounts in a misleading form or manner with intent or having the effect of evading any obligation imposed by this Act. Such transactions are to be treated as null and void and a penalty not exceeding the tax evaded or sought to be evaded is leviable.

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The Bill provides for clauses like issue of notices of assessment, assessments, penalties, appeals, revisions, reference to the High Court on questions of law on the lines of the Income Tax Act and provides that similar sections of the Income Tax Act are to apply as if the words "extra profits tax" were used instead of "income-tax."

Three schedules to the Bill provide detailed rules for the computation of profits for computing the average amount of capital and for determining the amount of capital held by a Company.

There are detailed provisions about treating the investments of banking, money-lending companies, etc., as business.

The word "business" has been defined in the Act as including any trade, commerce or manufacture or any adventure in the nature thereof or any profession or avocation except those professions in which profits had been wholly or mainly due to personal qualifications.

For the purpose of the Act, it has been provided that no trading losses are to be allowed except losses sustained in the business and for a loss which is made in the accounting period that is to say, in the same period for which the assessment is being made, so that the principles freshly embodied in the new Income Tax Act, of allowing losses to be carried forward and set off against profits of other period and all similar depreciations between the year being allowed in subsequent year, are not to be followed and for counting profits, no deductions are to be made on account of payments, which are to be made for income-tax, super-tax or excess profits tax.

One word regarding the incidence of imposition of tax on small industries and Companies by the E. P. Bill. It is hardly a year since the new Income-Tax Act imposed super-tax of an anna in the rupee on every rupee instead of the exemption of Rs. 50,000 previously That came as a somewhat heavy taxation on the small companies who were running small industries and were making less than Rs. 50,000 profits a year For they have to pay 3 1/2 annas in a rupee by way of income-tax and super-tax at the rate of 2 1/2 annas and 1 anna respectively irrespective of any minimum. These companies are now called upon to bear a further burden of Excess Profits, viz., 50 per cent. It can be well conceived what effect this heavy taxation will have on the small companies. It is one thing to tax huge corporations and another to tax small companies. It is submitted that an uniform flat rate in income-tax and super-tax and excess profits would be a disproportionate burden on the small companies. One suggestion is that a rising scale of taxation may be adopted.

Hitler Speaks

Adolf Hitler's Berlin Sportplatz speech, as summarised by Reuter, does not contain a single statement to which significance could be attached as having any bearing on the future policy of the Third Reich. It might have been, to borrow the German Fuehrer's own phrase, one of the old worn-out records of Nazi propaganda—a selection calculated to please and soothe the audience and its mood. His own mood ranges between sarcasm and denunciation of Great Britain. France and democracy are inevitably the target of his attack. But there is in his outburst some evidence of the hangman's humour.

Hitler's statement at the same time is capable of being interpreted as formulating the basic German demand:

"The leaders and the people are united in the conviction that there can be no peace or reconciliation before we have gained our right. It cannot be tolerated any longer that the British nation of 44 million souls can remain in possession of 40 million square kilometres of world's surface, and they pretend to have obtained it from God and are not prepared to give it away. Likewise the French nation owns more than 9 million square kilometres, while the German nation with eighty million souls, possesses about 600,000 square kilometres. This problem has got to be solved and will be solved in the same way as the social problem has to be solved."

It would be interesting to watch the general reaction to what is likely to be canvassed in certain quarters as a formula of peace-talk.

What Hitler has yet to realise is that he has to reckon with the forces of democracy and not the supposed enemies of the German people and nation with whom he identifies 'democracy'. It is not British or French imperialism but the entire world of democracy that is determined to destroy Hitlerism as an expression of international fascism. Hitler appears still to cherish the possibility and hope of having the Nazi demand of territorial redistribution of being considered. The principal war-aims, as defined by the allied statesmen, condemn this possibility as being out of the question. Whatever happens, there should not be a return to Munich.

A Crying Scandal

A Bill to restrain child marriages has been introduced in the Cochin Legislative Council. The Bill closely follows the provisions of the Sarda Act in material respects. It seeks to ban all marriages below the age of 14 for girls and 18 for boys. Any contravention of its provisions is punishable with one month's simple imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 1,000, or with both. If the offending party happens to be a woman, the Bill waives imprisonment, the offender being liable only to the payment of a fine. The Bill is now being circulated for eliciting public opinion. Child marriage is one of the most dangerous maladies from which Indian society suffers. As the statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says: "There are many mothers and widows under the age of 14. By passing this Act not only will the marriage of the girls below the age of 14 be penalised, but it will also protect them from becoming child mothers and widows". The existence of child widows is a crying scandal. And where there is such a prejudice against widow re-marriage and where the girl is not mentally fully developed to understand and undertake marital responsibilities, the continuance of the evil practice becomes a crime against humanity. As it is, even the Sarda Act is held by all rational and progressive people to be extremely moderate. The absence of similar legislation in the Indian States has encouraged orthodoxy to resort to their territories for the purpose of evading progressive social laws in British India. Mrs. Thankamma N. Menon, who has introduced the Bill in the Cochin Legislature, has realised the enormity of this menace and has wisely included a provision in it to embrace all subjects of the Cochin Maharaj "wherever they may be." Cochin has the reputation of being a progressive State in many respects, but in respect of social reform it is reactionary.

It is understood that the only two members out of a total of 38 in the Cochin Legislature are engaged in stirring up agitation against the proposed measure. They have not marked the signs of the times. We have no doubt that opponents of the Bill will receive short shrift and the forces of progress will assert themselves in Cochin and succeed in getting the measure enacted into law. The Bill, as it stands, falls short of one fundamental need. There is no age restraint in regard to marriages above the prescribed ages. There is nothing in the Bill, that is to say, to prevent a man advanced in age from marrying a girl of 14 years. It does appear to us that there must be some provision to prevent such marriages from taking place. They are as bad, as child marriages which the Bill seeks to prevent.

Mrs. Thankamma deserves to be congratulated on the lead she has given to the people of Cochin State in initiating a reform which is overdue. We wish her efforts will, despite the opposition of orthodoxy, be crowned with success. Enactment of this law in Cochin will speed up similar reform in other States.

Oxford Pamphlets—No. 14

The Treaty Of Brest-Litovsk

By D. F. KARAKA

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was concluded between Germany and Russia during the early part of 1918, when Germany and her allies inflicted a crushing defeat on Russia. Later in the year the tables were turned on Germany and when the Allies won the war, the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was automatically annulled. It is, however, important as an example of the peace treaties drawn up by Germany, and in view of the recent friendship formed between Russia and Germany, its importance has greatly increased.

Russia will remember the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk as the hallmark of humiliation in her diplomatic and military history, and, perhaps, when the time comes for Russia to exact its pound of flesh from its new "ally" it will remember the Treaty which was signed in the name of peace.

* * * *

The revolution of 1917 shattered the Russian offensive. "The political complexion of the Revolution changed rapidly from 'parlour pink, to scarlet." With the internal revolution in Russia, its days were numbered and the German Army had already arrived at Dvinsk and Riga. As Lenin put it, the Russian soldier, weary and exhausted, 'voted for peace with his legs'.

Following this surrender. "there sat down on the 20th December of 1917 at the Brest-Litovsk headquarters of Prince Leopold of Bavaria one of the strangest gatherings in the history of modern diplomacy. "Fate had decreed that the representatives of the most revolutionary regime ever known should sit at the same table with the representatives of the most reactionary military caste among the then ruling classes, that a Bavarian nobleman, a Knight of the Golden Fleece, and a Prussian major-general should negotiate on equal terms with a group of Bolshevik leaders but lately returned from exile, and from whose clothes the reek of dungeons had barely been banished."

These two groups had widely opposite aims in sitting down to conclude that treaty. The one thought of strategic lines, of provinces and advantages. The other, the Bolsheviks, were prepared to sacrifice their fatherland for the triumph of their social revolution.

* * * *

The time factor was very im-

(Continued on page 9, col. 5)

Frankly Speaking

Portentous Threat?

What is behind the attack on Turkey made by the Soviet trade union journal, "Trud"? The paper has accused the Turkish press of publishing without evidence "anti-Soviet news" such as reports of Finnish successes and for reacting "with unconcealed enthusiasm to Mr. Churchills' threats against neutrals". Is it simply an expression of annoyance at the reluctance of Turkey to fall in line with Russia—and with Germany?—or is it a portentous threat? In other words will it remain a verbal protest or may we expect the Russian steam-roller to start moving Southward? It appears very unlikely that, with her present far from comfortable position in Finland, Soviet Russia will seek more trouble with her other neighbours.

Wanted An Inquiry

It is a frightful tale of murder, loot and arson that was revealed when the Home Minister of Sind stated in the Assembly that in the recent Sukkur riots 158 persons were killed with deadly weapons. 10 were burnt alive, 164 houses were burnt down and that the total loss of property was over Rs. 8 lakhs. He also made the disquieting admissions that "arson and murders took place just opposite and in close proximity to the police station and that during the riots one policeman failed to carry out the orders of the District Magistrate to fire on a mob." One is not surprised to learn that complaints have been received against some officials of having acted with a communal bias in the discharge of their duties, and it is significant that a number of police officials have been suspended and are being prosecuted. Things, however, should not stop at prosecutions. A searching inquiry by an impartial tribunal is absolutely necessary. The Home Member said that a proposal to set up a court of inquiry was "under contemplation." There should be no further delay in starting an inquiry.

The Madras Minorities

The problem of minorities has been made to loom large in the discussion of the Indian constitutional issue. It is with a view to give those interested the facts regarding the minorities in Madras Province that the pamphlet 'Minorities in Madras' is published by the Honorary Secretary of the Madras Legislative Congress Party. The pamphlet divides itself into three parts. First come the Muslims. They are about 33 lakhs out of a total population of 467 lakhs, i.e., 7 per cent. A third of this Muslim Minority are Malayalam-speaking Moplas, who chiefly inhabit Malabar. Only a third of the Muslims speak Hindustani, and their main language is Tamil. The Muslims of Telegu districts speak mostly Hindustani. The total number of Muslim boys and girls in all recognised and unrecognised institutions is 360,820. Of these about a third are girls. The ratio of Muslim boys under instruction to the Muslim male population is 15.6 per cent. That of girls to the Muslim female population is 6.4. The ratio of Muslim pupils to the total number of pupils of all communities is 11.3, which is creditable in view of the fact that the Muslims form 7 per cent. of the population of Madras. An account is also given of the special schools. There are 3,487 separate primary schools for Muslims with a total strength of 284,870 and 18 separate secondary schools 8 of which are Government, 3 Municipal and 6 aided schools, and there is a special Muslim First Grade College at Madras maintained by Government. The pamphlet also gives information about the scholarships, religious instruction given to Muslims, and the representation the Muslims have in the Assemblies, the Corporation and other public bodies of the province.

Uplift Of Harijans.

Next come the scheduled classes. There is, strangely enough, no indication given of the percentage of "Harijans" to the total population. There is an analysis given of the increasing expenditure incurred for the special benefit of the scheduled classes. From 1937 when it was 8,35,600 it increased to Rs. 9,83,300 for 1938-39 and the budgeted estimate for 1939-40 is Rs. 10,05,130.

This is the amount spent for providing special facilities for their education and health. The pamphlet says: "Government have reserved for the members of the scheduled classes, under the rule of communal rotation, one out of every 12 appointments made to the provincial and subordinate services." In the legislature, as a result of the Poona Pact, 30 seats out of the 148 general seats are reserved for them, and at present 28 out of 30 scheduled class members support the Congress. Three measures of importance were passed by the Madras Legislature for the amelioration of the social status of the scheduled classes. They are the Malabar Temple Entry Act, the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act and the Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act. These have ushered in a new era in Harijan uplift. Lastly come the Indian Christians and the Anglo-Indians. They occupy chiefly the post of officers. Their population is only 28,669 that is, they are about six in ten thousand of the total population and yet 319 of them (including Europeans) occupy 19.8 per cent. of the total number of gazetted posts, while 463 of them occupy 6 per cent. of posts carrying a salary of Rs. 100 and over.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Executions of Poles are going on all over the country at great speed, declared the Paris radio.

Stating that the Nazis are speeding up mass expulsion of Poles from German occupied Poland the announcer added; "Reckless of the bitter cold thousands of people are being loaded into trains. They are not allowed to take food and thus virtually condemned to death. In a wagon transporting children from Poznan, 30 of them were found dead when the train reached the destination."—Reuter.

* * * *

WESTERN FRONT

NOTHING IMPORTANT TO REPORT

—Headlines.

But *that*, is important enough to report.

* * * *

In a speech at **Shikohabad**, Deshgaurab Subhas Chandra **Bose** said that the communal problem would vanish as soon as a struggle for Independence was started.

Like walls of Jericho, eh?

* * * *

In the same speech, criticising the prohibition policy, the Deshgaurab said it had resulted in additional taxes being levied in order to balance the budgets. This had made the Congress Ministries unpopular, for the public had expected the Congress to lighten their burden.

This double-barreled solicitude will be deeply appreciated in the proper quarters.

* * * *

General Sihvo, Chief of the Finnish Civil Air Defence, has revealed that over 20 thousand bombs have been dropped over Finland during the 643 raids since the war began.

But how else could they make the frozen lakes, with which Finland is studded, navigable?

* * * *

MEMORIES OF MUNICH!

Herr Hitler observed in his Berlin broadcast that "Mr. Chamberlain, as a pious preacher proclaiming war aims, reminds me of the devil preaching to the poor souls with the prayer book under his arm."

—And an umbrella over his head!

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLER

Flattered by the admiration conveyed in the Fuehrer's latest speech, Mr. Winston Churchill has decided to exchange posts with Admiral Raeder.

* * * *

Where was the blank cheque? asked Mr. D. Abdul Rawoof presiding over the Second Andhra Muslim Conference.

Has he searched his cupboard?

* * * *

In the All-India Women's Conference, Miss Shah Nawaz, a 15-year-old girl from the Punjab, created a great sensation by observing that "men of our province are being sent to war for a cause which is not ours!"

We most strongly protest against this aspersion on the name of Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan! Has not the gallant Premier told us oft and again that the Punjab is the "Sword-Arm of India" which is at present busy defending our (yet-to-be-won) liberties?

Will he now refer this conflict between the sword-arm and the hand that rocks the cradle for arbitration to the Qaid-e-Azam?

CITY COTTON MARKET SENSATION

Big Firm Loses 10 1/2 Lakhs And Unable To Meet Liabilities

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

To-day being the settlement day in the cotton market and as a party which is reported to have sustained a loss of about Rs. 2-1/2 lakhs has so far failed to meet his responsibilities, normal trading was not resumed.

IN THE MEANTIME NEGOTIATIONS ARE GOING ON TO ARRIVE AT A COMPROMISE ON THE BASIS OF 8 ANNAS IN A RUPEE.

THERE WAS ONE IMPORTANT FIRM WHICH IS REPORTED TO HAVE SUFFERED A LOSS OF ABOUT RS. 10 1/2 LAKHS, MADE A COMPROMISE WITH ITS CREDITORS BY AGREEING TO PAY THREE ANNAS IN CASH IMMEDIATELY AND TO PAY FOUR ANNAS LATER ON.

The cotton market registered a huge drop in the present month and prices declined from Rs. 323 to Rs. 248.

This rapid decline resulted in heavy losses.

A COMPROMISE

LATER ON A COMPROMISE WAS ARRIVED AT AND THE COTTON MARKET OPENED IN THE AFTERNOON AT 3-30 P.M.

Two Jailed Under Defence Regulations

Supplying & Possessing Document Useful To Enemy

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Two men, Claude Felix and Pierre Duvivier, born in Belgium and naturalised Britishers, and William Alexander Crowle, and employee of the Devonport dockyard were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Exmouth to-day.

Part of the case was heard 'in camera.'

Duvivier was charged with possessing a document containing information which might be useful to the enemy and acting preparatory to commission of an offence under the Emergency Powers Defence Regulations.

Crowle was charged with communicating to Duvivier information which might be useful to the enemy. Duvivier was stated to have been a member of the Union of Fascists and an organisation known as the "Link."—Reuter.

MISS PANKHURST TO WAGE WAR ON PEACE-MONGERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air.)

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, the well-known suffragette and former pacifist, who was fined during the last war for making anti-war speeches, is in this war considering the formation of a citizen army to wage war on peace-mongers. Until November last she was Vice-President of the London Federation of Peace Councils. She resigned when the Federation endorsed Stalin's suggestion of an unconditional peace conference with Hitler. Soon afterwards she wrote a sharp letter to Stalin, which he did not answer.

Miss Pankhurst's army will not be started unless she is first assured of considerable civilian support.

Miss Pankhurst recently advertised her aims anonymously in the personal columns of the British newspapers and corresponded with many sympathisers.

MOSCOW JOURNAL ATTACKS TURKISH PRESS

MOSCOW, Jan. 31.

The trade union organ "Trud" makes an attack on the Turkish press and accuses it of publishing without evidence anti-Soviet news such as reports of Finnish successes and for reacting "with unconcealed enthusiasm to Mr. Churchill's threats against neutrals."—Reuter.

For Relief Of Turkey And Polish Refugees

LONDON, Jan. 31.

A supplementary civil estimate for 293,000 sterling issued to-day include 100,000 for relief of distress among the Polish refugees in neutral countries and 133,000 for earthquake relief in Turkey.—Reuter.

TURCO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT SIGNED.

ROME, Jan. 31.

According to an Ankara despatch received here to-night. Turko-German Commercial Agreement was initialled at Ankara.—**Reuter.**

ANTI-INDIAN BIAS STILL AT WORK

A Fresh Case From Durban City

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

The subdued anti-Indian feeling in South Africa recently got expression when a protest meeting in connection with the proposed purchase of a property by an Indian was held in Durban.

About 50 people living in the area signed a petition and asked the Durban City Council for some measure of protection. This meeting was followed by a letter of complaint by Councillor Mrs. V. Burnside to the Town Clerk. She said that representation had been made to her in connection with the proposed purchase of the property in Weston Road, which was an entirely European locality. Mrs. Burnside asked the Town Clerk to place the matter before the General Purposes Committee.

A request by the Natal Indian Association for co-operation on the part of the Durban City Council on the question of Indian penetration was turned down by the General Purposes Committee of the Council.

The Association suggested that it should appoint a Sub-Committee to work in close co-operation with the Housing Committee of the City Council. The Association believed that this step would enable the Council to obtain a closer insight into the housing needs and difficulties of the Indian community.

Councillor Mrs. V. Burnside told the press that she was not anti-Asiatic and opposed segregation on principle. She did feel, however, that Europeans, who had invested their life's savings in a house were entitled to a certain amount of protection from Indian penetration. She said her reasons were purely economic.—United Press.

TRANSPORT HOLD-UP CONTINUES

LONDON, Jan. 31.

A special two-coach train got through to Crawford. It carried the majority of the 400 isolated people to Glasgow—and food. All over the country, similar difficulties were encountered and early to-day—the fourth of the great transport hold-up—there was no marked improvement in the conditions.

The situation in Yorkshire villages continues to worsen. Many are completely cut off and running short of food and drinking water. Buxton in Peak district, Derbyshire, has been virtually isolated. There is acute coal shortage, milk is scarce and there have been no newspapers for several days and few letters.—Reuter.

To Rescue Of Rescue Train!

LONDON, Jan. 31.

A rescue train which set out to help a passenger train marooned between Sheffield and Manchester became stranded and a second rescue train was despatched to the rescue of the first rescue train.—Reuter.

Welcome For "Ajax"

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Cruiser "Ajax", one of the cruisers which engaged the "Graf Spee," has arrived at Plymouth.

The Board of the Admiralty has sent a welcoming and congratulatory telegram.—Reuter.

Two British Ships Sunk

16 Men Drowned In Sight Of Shore

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Sixteen men were drowned when their small boat capsized a quarter of a mile from shore. They were the crew of the Leith steamer "Giralda" (2,178 tons). They took to the boat when the steamer sank off the Orkneys and they tried to make for one of the islands where crowds, including doctors were waiting on shore to give assistance.

The British steamer "Bancrest" has sent out an S.O.S. off the north Scottish coast and another vessel went to her assistance and is understood to have rescued all the crew except one. The "Bancrest," (4,450 tons) was formerly named "Ambassador."

DANISH SHIP SUNK: ENTIRE CREW LOST

While Rescuing Crew Of Another Ship

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Danish steamer "Fredensborg" (2,094 tons) was sunk off the coast of Scotland. It is feared that all the hands perished.

Danish circles in London state the "Fredensborg" was sailing with the Danish ship the "England" and it was thought that the "Fredensborg" had gone to rescue the "England's" crew when another explosion occurred. It is not known whether the ships were mined or torpedoed.—Reuter.

Nazi 'Planes' Unsuccessful Attack On Liner

LONDON, Jan. 31.

It is learned that among the ships attacked by German raiders on Tuesday was the Ellerman liner "City of Bath."

Two German 'planes bombed and machinegunned the "City of Bath" off the Firth of Fay. The liner replied with anti-aircraft guns and the planes flew away just before the arrival of three British fighters.

After a game of hide and seek in the clouds the 'planes made a second attack on the "City of Bath," which again vigorously used her guns and the attack was short-lived. Later the "City of Bath" reached the port safely.—Reuter.

GERMAN CLAIMS NOT CONFIRMED

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The German wireless claims that in air attacks on shipping on Tuesday seven armed British ships were sunk and also two patrol-boats, while another ship was badly damaged and one slightly damaged.

Well-informed British quarters state that there is no confirmation whatever of these claims.—Reuter.

CZECH COMMITTEE TO CALL NATIONALS TO ENGLAND

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air.)

The Czechoslovak National Committee organised by Dr. Benes is likely to get a loan from the Allies. With the money they will finance their new Army, and will also take responsibility for a good deal of the refugee work that is still necessary. Czechs and Slovaks in Britain are "friendly aliens" but that does not mean that they can undertake work except in special circumstances.

The Czechoslovak Army is being drilled in France. It numbers 10,000 already. At the moment, political complications settled, the Czechoslovak National Committee are arranging with the War Office to call up their nationals in this country. The negotiations should be through in a week or so, and the Czechs and Slovaks here can expect to receive mobilization papers in another month's time.

MASS EXECUTION & EXPULSION OF POLES

30 Children Found Dead In Train

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Executions of Poles are going on all over the country at great speed, declared the Paris radio.

Stating that the Nazis are speeding up mass expulsion of Poles from German occupied Poland, the announcer added, "Reckless of the bitter cold thousands of people are being loaded into trains. They are not allowed to take food and thus virtually condemned to death. In a wagon transporting children from Poznan, 30 of them were found dead when the train reached the destination."—Reuter.

Surprise For Berlin Public

They Had No Idea Where Hitler Was Going To Speak

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 31.

It is reported that Field Marshal Goering and Von Ribbentrop were not present when Hitler spoke last night but Herr Himmler and other party leaders were there.

Until 8 p.m. Berlin public had no idea where Hitler was going to speak. Members of the Nazi Party assembled in the Sportspalast but though they were going to listen to some of Hitler's subordinates.

It was rumoured that Hitler was going to speak at the Kroll Opera House where the Reichstag meets, in Deutschland's hall or a factory.

At 7 p.m. all foreign correspondents were loaded into buses and taken to the Sportspalast and the secret was thus disclosed to them, a vast placard stating 'victory is with our standards' appeared at one end of the hall.

Hitler in a grey uniform delivered most of his speech without looking at his manuscript.—Reuter.

"EXPLOSION OF VULGAR INSULTS"

French Press On Hitler's Speech

PARIS, Jan. 31.

An uninterrupted explosion of vulgar insults directed more especially against Britain and her statesmen, is how "Le Petit Parisien" describes Hitler's speech.

L'Excelsior says, Hitler will not hesitate before any kind of massacre but he forgets on their side, the Allies will not be sleeping either.

Madame Tabouis in "L'Oeuvre" regards Hitler's threats as part of blackmailing campaign which he is just now conducting in a masterly manner from the North-sea to the Caspian and Mediterranean.

L'Aube considers Mr. Daladier and Mr. Churchill right in saying it would be a hard fight and we should be both blameworthy and imprudent if we underestimated German strength.—Reuter.

NO COMMENT IN FASCIST PRESS

ROME, Jan. 31.

No comment on Hitler's speech is published in the Press this morning.

A full summary appears in the front pages and headlines pick out the salient points in the speech—Britain and France have the war they wanted. German people are sure of victory. Germany and Italy continue bound by ties of friendship.—Reuter.

Threadbare Arguments

LONDON, Jan. 30.

While it is not possible to give any considered reaction to Hitler's speech, it is pointed out in authoritative circles in London that a greater part of the speech was devoted to arguments which are now threadbare, about the war being forced on Germany, and the customary falsehoods about Germany's will for peace had been repeated.

Hitler seemed to begin nervously and was throughout on the defensive. Indeed he himself said at one point that such was the strain on him that he had hardly slept.

HITLERS' VIEW OF ITALY.

Among the political points that Hitler made, it is noted that he described Italy's interests as identical to those of Germany, implying that Italy was working in strict collaboration with the Soviet Union with whom, Hitler said, he had made an alliance.

Hitler also stated that Germany was the greatest power in the world, showing, therefore, that she entertains no doubt of the relative place of Germany in the scheme of things with, for instance, her ally the Soviet, to say nothing of other countries.

Catastrophic Clash To Come

ROME: Hitler's speech has removed from the minds of Italians (who were aware of it) the last illusion that the present conflict can be settled without a catastrophic clash of arms.

Harping On Old Tune

NEW YORK: Hitler is still fighting the last war, declares the "New York Times" commenting on the speech. "Yesterday it was the evils of Versailles again. It was done on the same familiar pattern, for Versailles is the only argument with which he can attempt to justify the utter recklessness of the policy that has led the German people into war."

Manchukuo-Outer Mongolia Demarcation

JOINT BORDER COMMISSION DISBANDED

TOKYO, January 31.

THE JOINT BORDER COMMISSION APPOINTED TO DEMARCATE THE BORDERLINE IN THE DISPUTED AREA BETWEEN MANCHUKUO AND OUTER MONGOLIA HAS BEEN DISBANDED AS IT WAS FOUND IMPOSSIBLE TO REACH AGREEMENT ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL TELEGRAM FROM HARBIN.

THE DELEGATES REPRESENTED JAPAN AND MANCHUKUO ON ONE SIDE AND THE SOVIET UNION AND OUTER MONGOLIA ON THE OTHER.—REUTER.

TALKING OF INDEPENDENCE

Smut Slashes Armchair Warriors

LONDON, Jan. 31.

General Smuts speaking in the Senate declared that the entry of the Union into the war was in line with the policy which he and other members of previous Government had frequently enunciated before September, namely the Union should stand by Britain if she was attacked.

General Smuts, who was speaking on the motion that the Upper House confirms the war policy said he was convinced that Hitler would after gaining Polish territory endeavour to obtain South-West Africa and the interests of the Union therefore were at stake in the present war.

General Smuts added that if they went into the forces which had made history they would discover that South Africa had not an earthly chance of defending South-West Africa if Britain were to stand aside and the British fleet were not to protect the Union's coasts against a powerful enemy like Germany.

"You have these armchair warriors who tell you that they will defend South-West Africa to the last drop of their blood but they should spare themselves because it would be hopeless. Poor Poland has learned that lesson."—Reuter.

50 KILLED BY BLIZZARD

TOKYO, Jan. 31.

Over 50 people are reported to have been killed and many others hurt in north-west Japan as the result of the worst blizzard the country has known for 50 years. Most of the deaths were caused by avalanches and the collapse of houses under the weight of snow.—Reuter.

BRAZIL TAKES OVER GERMAN AIRLINE

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

A Rio de Janeiro dispatch to the "New York Times" says that Brazil has taken over the Condor German airline. President Vargas has signed a decree ordering the concern immediately "to adapt itself" to the Article of the Brazilian constitution providing that the management should be placed in the hands of Brazilians.

The line is also ordered to comply with the Decree issued in 1938 regarding personnel.

This is believed to mean that the special concession by which the line was authorised to maintain Germans and former German subjects naturalised as Brazilians as pilots has now been withdrawn.—Reuter.

GERMAN-YUGOSLAV TRADE RELATIONS

Meeting Of Economic Committee Postponed

PARIS, Jan. 31.

According to a Belgrade dispatch, the German-Yugoslav Economic Committee which normally would meet in April or May will now meet in February.

The official reason given for advancing the date is the need for adjusting commercial relations following the customs union between Germany and the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

It is believed that the meeting which was insisted upon by the Germans will play its part in the economic offensive started by the Germans in South-Eastern Europe.

A new German Financial Delegation has arrived at Belgrade to negotiate in connection with the prewar Serbian loans. The German object appears to increase the percentage which Jugoslavia agreed in last December to repay.—Reuter.

Championing Cause Of Weaker Nations

Continued from page 1.)

have been made but prodigious results have been achieved."

OVER 12 LAKHS UNDER ARMS.

Discussing the Army, Mr. Chamberlain said, "at the present time, at Home, in France, India and other stations Overseas, upon our vital lines of imperial communications, we have upwards of one and a quarter million men under arms. Those troops in those Overseas stations standing ready prepared for their duties enable us here at home, without fear of interruption to proceed with the expansion and equipment of our striking force. We have now the first contingent of B. E. F. in France and already we have sent over to France for their sustenance many thousands of motor transport vehicles and nearly half a million tons of munitions of stores. Now, the Navy is to-day as it has always been in our history, the first line defence of these islands and that Great Empire which has been built up by the toil and enterprise of our forefathers. If you ask me what is the battlefront of the Navy, I should say that it is wherever British ships sail the oceans which cover two thirds of the earth's surface. To give you an idea of the demand upon them, I may tell you that since the outbreak of the war, one of our battleships has covered well over 34,000 miles. In the first 120 days of the war, one of our cruisers has been at sea for 102 days. One of our destroyers has been 103 days at sea in succession. From the north of Scotland to the coast of Greenland, that space which a German raider has to pass to reach the Atlantic or German merchantmen, have to penetrate in order to carry cargoes to a home port is a thousand miles long and in winter, visibility by day is not more than a mile. Yet that space is being densely patrolled by the British Navy with increasing success.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTRY'S BOAST.

During the very time Capt. Harwood was fighting his historic action in the South Atlantic, His Majesty's "Salmon" had torpedoed a cruiser in the North Sea. At the same moment, the British Navy was convoying Canadian troops across the Atlantic and yet other troops came from Bombay through the Mediterranean. One of the most audacious of the many audacious assertions of the German Ministry of Propaganda is that they had taken from us the command of the seas. It is true they are using the Airforce to make attacks upon undefended trawlers of fishermen and light vessels and although they make haste to return home as soon as fire is opened upon them by anti-aircraft guns or by one of our fighter aircraft, they do take a certain toll of ships and lives. We must pay tribute to the magnificent courage of those fishermen and merchant seamen who carry out their duties undismayed by these cowardly attacks. It still remains true that the power of the British Navy is not only able to protect convoys with such success but they are increasingly being made use of by neutrals and they are also able to exercise unhindered by German armed forces the tremendously powerful weapon of contraband control.

The first attack upon a convoy made by an U-Boat for a long time resulted yesterday in the destruction of the U-Boat by combined efforts of naval and air forces which were escorting the convoy. Lest the Ministry of Propaganda in Germany should attempt to deny the statement just made, I may inform you that very differently from German practice, we saved the lives of the majority of the crew."

AIR FORCE.

Turning next to Air Force, Mr. Chamberlain revealed that the force employed to-day upon aircraft construction was seven times what it was in 1935-36. It was higher to-day than it was at peak output in the last war. As for the quality of machines and personnel, their experience hitherto had shown that it left nothing to be desired. The Great Empire Air Training Scheme was going in future to give them almost an inexhaustible supply of expert pilots, observers, bombers and gunners. For that purpose, there would be established in Canada no fewer than 67 training schools. They would have staff amounting to 40,000 and would be provided with upwards of 80 new or enlarged aerodromes. "I venture to say, you could have no more striking demonstration of the power of the Dominions separated by so many thousands of miles from one another to canalise and concentrate their forces in order to forge a mighty weapon of war."

After discussing the question of supplying the vast forces and its equipment, Mr. Chamberlain, referring to civil defence, said "we have not had any air raids yet but we are prepared if it should come."

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT.

Referring to the need for the increase of agricultural production he said, that the aim was to increase the arable land by two million acres and over one and quarter million acres were already scheduled. "You will see we are using the services of millions of men and women. We are taking steps to control tens of millions tons of materials. We are spending hundreds of millions of money. We expect to make still greater efforts. Yet, there is not a single non-belligerent country that feels threatened by this enormous accumulation of power."—

ASSURANCE TO NEUTRALS.

After describing in detail the efforts made by Government in connection with the war, Mr. Chamberlain said, "one thing is becoming clearer daily from the actions of Germans themselves; that we are fighting for every country which is oppressed by the fear that they may follow Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and now Finland. We do not question the right of neutrals to decide whether to come into the conflict or stay out, but we ask them to consider that though in the exercise of belligerent rights we take action which causes them inconvenience or loss, we have never sunk neutral ships and never wittingly sacrificed a single neutral life. On the other hand, our enemy threatens the existence of states which are too small, too weak or too near to defy them."

FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

Mr. Chamberlain mentioned the agreement with the United States reached a little over a year ago based on the principle of most favoured nation 'and we need when the war is successfully concluded to return to that ideal. We must put an end to the vicious policy of "economic nationalism and autarchy" which did so much to upset the last great peace settlement. One of our foremost aims will be restoration of international trade."

The Prime Minister referred to the recent incident with Japan and said, "nothing would more distress us than that there should be in the mind of the Japanese people or the Government any idea that we deliberately or intentionally exercised belligerent rights with want of courtesy or consideration to the Japanese nation.—Reuter.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MERCHANTSHIPS

LONDON, Jan. 31.

In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister replying to Mr. C. R. Attlee, said that Government had decided that the Admiralty should become responsible for merchant shipbuilding and repairs from February 1, thus repeating the arrangements made in the last war.

Sir James Lithgow had been appointed Controller of Merchantship building and repairs and Sir Amos Ayre appointed Director of Merchant Shipping and repairs.

Replying to supplements, the Prime Minister stated that the question of Finance would be the responsibility of the Admiralty and the ships when built would be the property of the Government. He understood that Sir James Lithgow was not accepting a salary.—Reuter.

GERMAN PLAN OF RAIDS FOILED

LONDON, Jan. 31.

It is authoritatively stated that German raiders received a surprise when for the second day in succession they tried to attack shipping in the morning along 500 miles of British coast. The raiders retired leaving one bomber in the sea and another disabled.

HEINKEL BOMBER BROUGHT DOWN

From north of England fighter station two pilots went off at midday and in spite of poor visibility brought down a Heinkel bomber, which had been trying to destroy helpless fishing boat. Almost at the same time another Heinkel was intercepted by fighters off the Firth of Forth as it was trying to bomb a merchant ship. One of the fighters fired and put the German rear runner out of action before the Heinkel dived into a cloud.—Reuter.

Heligoland Bight Defences Strengthened

BERLIN, Jan. 31.

A high Command communique reveals that the Navy has recently strengthened the submarine defences in Heligoland Bight by "an increase in the submarine fighting units and other submarine defence means."—Reuter.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Smuts hits out! says a headline. But will the "Empire" raise its hand and give a boundary?

* * *

The Aga Khan is 'en route' to India. Now our problems will be solved.

* * *

Star turn of the Medical exams. is Mr. (now Dr.) Antony R. Pinto. I like to see young men begin with hope and gladness, but I want them also to steer clear for the rest of their lives from disillusionment and sadness.

* * *

Coming out to-day is another morning paper. I wish it good luck, and hope that in too much celebration it will not read like the morning-after-the-night—before.

* * *

Stepping into February reminds me that it is a Leap Year. That's one time I wait and hope and wait again.

* * *

Just as British troops are sometimes given anti-typhoid vaccines, Hitler is thinking of giving his men anti-British vaccines. But will the brown corpuscles match with the red in the bloodstream of Soviet-Nazism?

* * *

A gentleman on Malabar Hill is shortly to plead for 'Lebensraum' for the knights and baronets, who are being crowded out.

* * *

"Who are the greatest orators in the English language"? was a general knowledge question. One student answered, "Disraeli, Birkenhead and Wallace". The teacher asked him: "I know Disraeli and Birkenhead spoke in Parliament, but where did Edgar Wallace speak?" "At the opening of a swimming pool", came the quick reply. He was probably thinking of someone else because Edgar Wallace never opened a swimming pool.

'Zabardasti'—Pure And Simple

Excess Profits Bill Will Alienate Business Community

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS'S CONDEMNATION OF NEW IMPOST

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas in the course of a Statement on Excess Profits Tax Bill says:—

"Government appear to have overlooked that the basis for deciding the additional business profits to be taken is one of the three years indicated in the Bill which, at best, were years of depression.

"The Statement of Objects and Reasons refers to "various accounting periods from 1935 to 1938," whereas in the relative Clause of the Bill, which is 6 (2), there is no mention of the year 1938 at all. If this is an oversight, it requires to be put right; but if 1938 is deliberately omitted from the relative Clause, it would appear as if Government are not prepared to give the commercial community the choice of 1938. It is deplorable that Government propose thus to handicap commerce and industry in a manner which is not consistent with Government's anxiety till now to encourage industries in India.

WHOM IT WILL AFFECT.

"In the last Great War, the comparison was based on, not

H. H. The Gaikwar of Baroda who opened the first day's match of the Western India Tennis Tournament in Bombay with M. Foster whom he beat by 6-3, 6-4.

years of depression but years of profit during the war period, and there is no doubt that this tax will hamper very considerably the normal resources of commerce and industry for purposes of their business requirements. If the intention is to hit certain people who are supposed to have speculated on a large scale and made money, the Government of India will bear in mind that this will affect a very large number of businessmen and industrial concerns who may be absolutely free from such windfalls. The position of such section of the community does not appear to have been taken into consideration when drafting the various drastic sections of the Bill. It is essential that standard profits should be judged on a much more liberal basis than indicated in the Bill.

"Regarding the suggested tax of 50 per cent of the excess to be arrived at, that percentage can be said to be crushing, and unless it be the intention of the Government of India to paralyze the spirit of enterprise in business and industry, the percentage referred to requires to be substantially reduced.

"I think equity requires that the Act should in no case be applied earlier than the year commencing from 1st April, 1940.

NO PARALLEL TO THIS BILL.

"The Bill is intended to be put into force on a date to be determined by the Central Government. One cannot understand why this vagueness is suggested. I am not aware of any Bill relating to finance which has a parallel to this. The Bill further is to remain in force until repealed. I feel that the currency of the Bill should be restricted to one year after the war is over, and not beyond, as there will be no reason to keep such a Bill in force for a longer period.

SUBSTANTIAL MODIFICATION NEEDED.

Section 15 of the Bill gives the Officer concerned the power to serve notice for Excess Profits Tax up to a period of five years at the end of the chargeable accounting period. I consider this period to be unreasonably long, even bearing in mind that it is meant to apply in cases where there is suspicion of the assessment having been escaped. "To impose on the people such burden as proposed, with the vote of the thin House which will be available in the Central Assembly, would strike the commercial community as what is called "Jabbardasti" pure and simple. Unless the measure is modified substantially in every important detail, this Bill, if passed into law, is bound to alienate the commercial community of India, particularly, the Indian section of it. I would earnestly urge the Viceroy to hasten slowly in this matter.

WHOM AND HOW WILL EXCESS PROFITS TAX AFFECT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 30.

An authoritative non-technical exposition available here of the provisions of the Excess Profits Tax Bill attempts to answer three questions:—

(a) What businesses are liable to tax?

(b) What are standard profits?

(c) How is the tax to be administered and by whom.

Detailed answers to these three questions it is explained exhaust practically all the provisions of the Bill.

BUSINESS AFFECTED.

Businesses which are chargeable to the Excess Profits Tax are all those which after April 1, 1939, make profits in excess of Rs. 20,000 per annum, where they are liable to income-tax. An exception is made of those businesses carried on abroad and liable to income-tax only on the basis of the amounts brought into British India because the owners are either non-resident or not ordinarily resident in British India.

EXEMPTIONS.

Business exempt from income-tax are exempt from Excess Profits Tax.

STANDARD PROFITS.

"Standard profits" are defined differently according to the age of the business.

For a business which commenced after March 31, 1936, the standard profit is, for a company

Mr. Anthony R. Pinto, student of the Grant Medical College, Bombay who passed the M.B. B.S. examination with a "double first" in Pathology and Surgery and secured the Sandhurst Gold Medal and J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal.

(other than one of which the directors have a controlling interest) eight per cent. of the capital and in any other case ten per cent.

For a business which was in existence before March 31, 1936, the profits as determined from the Income-tax Assessment for 1936-37 or those for the assessment for 1937-38, or the average of those for 1936-37 and 1938-39, or the average of those for the years 1937-38 and 1938-39, may be taken as the standard. The assessee is given the choice of these different periods or averages. Such profits, however, are subject to certain adjustments. The first adjustment to be made is to add to or substract from the income-tax profit the statutory percentage of the increase or decrease in the capital employed in the business.

Other adjustments are provided for in schedule II. One of these adjustments is the elimination of any loss or depreciation allowance which relates to any other period.

ASSESSMENT.

If the Assessee thinks that the profits in each of these periods were lower than he might reasonably have expected he can apply to the Board of Referees who if satisfied with the claim, can take a higher figure as the standard profits but only in exceptional cases can that Board take a standard profit which exceeds six per cent per annum on the ordinary share capital of the Company plus the fixed rate upon any other share capital.

IF PROFITS FALL.

If in any period after April 1, 1939, the profits fall short of the profits and capital, the Bill provides for comparing notwithstanding the changes in ownership.

Where a change in ownership takes place after April 1, 1939, the standard profit, or if a loss has been made, then the 'deficiency' from this standard can be set against the profit of any other period after April 1, 1939, and any excess tax reclaimed. If all the tax has been reclaimed and there is still a balance of deficiency that balance can be carried forward and set against the profits of any subsequent period.

MEASURES TO PREVENT EVASION.

There are provisions about change of Ownership and interconnected companies.

Clause Ten contains a prohibition against artificial transactions designed to avoid Excess Profits Tax. A number of companies will be liable to the excess profits tax charged in the United Kingdom and also to that charged in India and provision is therefore made for the granting of double Excess Profits Tax relief.

Excess Profits Tax is allowed as a deduction in arriving at the profits for Income-Tax purposes, i.e Income-Tax is charged only on the net amount remaining after deducting the Excess Profits Tax which has been charged.

GOVERNOR AMONG HIS SPECIAL WARDS

Visit To Bhil Area In Khandesh District

"To-day must be written in letters of gold in the history of the Akrani." This was the theme of a speech made on Sunday night at Mundalwad, a village 90 miles from the railway, where His Excellency the Governor of Bombay (Sir Roger Lumley) had just seen a dramatic performance enjoining the precepts of the Bhil saint Gulu Maharaj.

The day had seen the first visit of a Governor of Bombay to the remote forest covered plateau of the Akrani in the Satpura Hills in the north-west corner of Khandesh. Till 10 years ago the Akrani could only be reached by a 10-mile tramp up the steep Chandseli pass from Taloda, but now a Forest Department road passable for cars runs from Dara to the Akrani.

Such a backward land is one of the Governor's special responsibilities under the Government of India Act, and His Excellency has just taken the opportunity of visiting it.

Leaving Bombay by train on Saturday, His Excellency arrived at Nandurbar, probably the oldest town in Khandesh on Sunday. Thence, after visiting the hostel for Bhil boys attending the local schools, he motored to the Tapti River which was crossed by ferry, and on to Taloda. Here he was received by the Mewas Chieftains of Khandesh and the Jagirdars of Taloda and Pratappur and gave an interview to a deputation of the Bhil Seva Mandal. His Excellency then had a short talk with Ramdas, the brother of the late Gulu Maharaj, a Bhil religious leader, and inspected a small agricultural exhibition arranged by the Taloda Taluka Development Association

MEDICAL UNIT

At Rozwa village His Excellency inaugurated the first of a series of a medical and propaganda units which, in charge of a medical officer, is to tour the Bhil area.

On the way His Excellency visited a school opened at Dhanpur by the Bhil Seva Mandal.

AT DHADGAON.

At Dhadgaon were seated under the shade of an enormous bunyan tree a thousand or more Bhils and Pavras. After His Excellency had taken his seat, the local headmen were called up to say anything they wished, and soon a brisk argument was in progress on the merits and demerits of prohibition.

After the Patils had had their say, His Excellency walked among the assembled Bhils and picking out men at random from different parts of the Assembly enquired into individual conditions and troubles.

After inspecting the Government institutions and the hostel run by the Bhil Seva Mandal for Bhil students attending the local primary school, His Excellency went on to Mundalwad where the Swedish Mission had kindly placed their bungalow at his disposal. After dark the Dramatic Party of the Bhil Seva Mandal from Nandurbar presented a performance designed to encourage the Bhils to follow the precepts of Gulu Maharaj.

Leaving Mundalwad on Monday morning His Excellency travelled down the road again to Dara, where before a great assembly of nearby villagers, he formally inaugurated Village Libraries destined for 10 village centres, and Village Grain Banks for others, both part of good work being done by the Bhil Seva Mandal.

Between Dara and Shahada His Excellency paid a short visit to the farm of Dr. Patil and was back by mid-afternoon at Dhulia.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is leaving for Delhi to-day. Mr. Mehta was here from Ondal after attending the meeting of the East India Railwaymen's Conference

MRS. SARALA NAIK, M.A., WHO PRESIDED OVER THE THANA DISTRICT WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

NO CO-OPERATION WITH 'AD HOC' COMMITTEE

Bengal Congress Asks Election Tribunal To Resign

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The decision not to co-operate in any manner or degree with the 'ad hoc' committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee and not to have any dealings in respect of Congress work, with the 'ad hoc' body, was taken at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee this evening. Mr. Rajendra Chandra Deb, President of the B.P.C.C. presided and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose was present.

The Executive Committee reaffirmed the resolutions previously passed by it with regard to the 'ad hoc' committee and decided to postpone all Congress elections within the jurisdiction of the B.P.C.C. due this year. It was resolved further that the present B.P.C.C. and its Executive Council should continue to function as such and carry on the work of the Congress in the Province as the validly constituted B.P.C.C. and its Executive Council.

The Council called upon the District, Subdivisional and Primary Congress Committees to concentrate their attention and energy to meet the national crisis by carrying on Congress work with redoubled vigour and preparing for the impending national struggle by raising funds and enlisting volunteers for the purpose and to refrain from holding Congress elections in their respective areas.

In view of the fact that the Congress elections in the province were held up for the year, and the B.P.C.C. and its subordinate organisations would not participate in any way in Congress elections the Executive Council requested the Chairman and Members of the Election Tribunal to tender their resignations. It was the opinion of the Council that any further continuance of the work of the Election Tribunal would be subversive of the internal democracy of the Congress organisation in Bengal.—A. P.

BENGAL DISPUTE

Text Of Working Committee Resolution

PATNA, Jan. 31.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, has released for publication the following resolution adopted by the Working Committee at its last meeting held at Wardha from January 10 onwards:—

"The Working Committee have considered the resolution of the B.P.C.C. recommending the postponement of the Congress elections in Bengal. The decision to hold the Congress elections in the country was arrived at after much consideration at a previous meeting of the committee.

The Working Committee find no change in the political situation of the country since the previous meeting to justify postponement of Congress elections. The decision of the B.P.C.C. has been taken at a time when all preparations were completed in all the other Provinces to hold the elections. The Working Committee, therefore, do not consider it desirable to postpone the Congress elections in Bengal alone and direct the 'Ad Hoc' Committee to push through the elections as quickly as possible.

"The Working Committee considered the request of the B.P.C.C. for permission to launch civil disobedience in the Province as normal working of Congress is said to have become impossible. The Committee resolved that the Congress Committees in the Province should carry out all their normal activities at any cost. If they are prevented from carrying them out in Bengal by the Government under the ordinance or the Defence of India Act the B.P.C.C. is free to take any steps it considers necessary to meet the situation there. It should be clearly understood, however, that any steps taken by the B.P.C.C. is in vindication of the ordinary civil right of the organisation to function and for that limited purpose only and should not be regarded as a part of the general movement of civil disobedience for the attainment of the Congress goal.

"The Working Committee have published their resolutions on general question of civil disobedience in the country from time to time and there is nothing particular, at this time, to add to those resolutions.

"The other resolutions regarding the amendment of the Independence Pledge and action to be taken on the 26th January did not call for a separate treatment. The first point was covered by the President's statement to the Press which he made under authority of the Working Committee and the second point did not arise as the Government of Bengal had withdrawn bans on the proceedings of 26th January."—A.P.

ELEVEN ARRESTS IN NAWABGUNJ RIOT

One Dead: 38 Injured Extra Police Precautions

GONDA (U.P.), Jan. 31.

Pandit Parasram Vaidya, President Congress Mandal, Nawabganj, Mr. Gaya Prasad Azad, a prominent Congress worker, and nine others have been arrested in connection with the communal riot which broke out on Nawabganj on Monday afternoon. The casualties are reported to be one dead and 38 injured. Of the 38, two are lying in a precarious condition.

A victim of stray assault was found lying helpless in a corn field yesterday morning and was sent to hospital. Among the injured is a head constable with a lathi wound in the head. It is stated that when he was disabled, his three companions opened fire. In all, 13 rounds of buckshot were fired.

No sign of panic is visible in the town now. Shops opened yesterday as usual, but as a precautionary measure extra police have been posted and Section 144 Cr. P. C. promulgated for a week.

Babu Ishwar Saran Verma and Kunwar Ragvendra Singh, M.L.As visited Nawabganj yesterday.—A. P.

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Angier's Emulsion contains no animal oil, and in its preparation is untouched by hand. It is therefore acceptable to all castes and religions.

MUTT AND JEFF—From Now On Jeff Is Going to Do His Love Making in Long Hand — By BUD FISHER

AH, A TYPEWRITER!! I NEVER HAD THE COURAGE TO PROPOSE TO MABEL IN PERSON! I'LL WRITE HER A LOVE LETTER!
- AND IF I TOLD YOU OF MY BURNING LOVE FOR YOU I MIGHT SET FIRE TO THE PLACE--
I BET THIS'LL KNOCK HER OFF HER FEET!
10-26

Hockey Championship

Punjabis Down Before Weaker Side

St. Xavier's Lucky To Earn Promotion Though Outplayed

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE "A" 2: 2/15 PUNJABIS 1

On the B. P. H. A. ground on Wednesday St. Xavier's College had all the luck when they disposed off a superior combination, the 2/15th Punjabis, in the Provincial Hockey Championship by the odd goal in three.

It was a vastly interesting match and the Punjabis won the admiration of the spectators, as they played hard and clever hockey and no one thought the result would humble them.

Early in the first half A. Pereira drove home a goal for the College. Then the Punjabis started, and their tactics had the College defending. They had everything in their armoury, but a bulls'-eye failed to be registered. The shots were falling near and eventually Captain Davis got his sights correct, and things were in level. The better game of the Punjabis was not so much due to individual brilliance as to the collective enthusiasm. They were well up in the art of combination and they could rapidly turn from defence to attack—but St. Xavier's defended stoutly, and with luck aiding them held out. Mention must here be made of J. D'Cunha who crippled the cleverness of the Punjabis. He played magnificently throughout.

The second half was greatly in favour of the Punjabis, but against the general run of play A. Pereira scored a spectacular goal from almost an impossible angle. The Punjab tried their hardest, and did much, but they failed to gain their ambition.

Coming to individuals, Willie Fernandes is a good pivot, and distinguished himself, but as usual he was ruffled. He also makes the mistake of keeping the ball too long. In the warmth of the game he fails to realise the fact that it is not always necessary to beat a man before parting with the ball. By holding on he slows down his sides attack and keeps the forwards lingering, guessing what he proposes to do next. Egbert D'Souza proved an untiring leader. The attack also defended a lot on A. Pereira, a clever and nippy wing. Behind, J. D'Cunha has already been mentioned. De Sales in goal, intercepted a good number of smart shots. The Punjabis had a fast attack, but Captain Davis often adopted wrong tactics and this coming from the leader held up a number of raids that might have led to goals. Mangal Singh, the outside right and the two wingers, Autar Singh and Sohan Singh, were the best of the forward line. They were yards faster and much keener than the men opposite. They schemed cleverly. Outstanding in the Punjabis defence was Gurbachan Singh, especially in his break up and well-judged clearances. In the half-line honours go to Resham Singh who did valiant work at centrehalf. He was always in the thick of things and also fed his forwards with many smart passes.

THE GAME

St. Xavier's opened brilliantly and before the Punjabis warmed up, took the lead in the fifth minute. A nice movement and Ribeiro, the outside right picked up a pass from W. Fernandes, he correctly sent the ball into the striking circle, where A. Pereira dribbled past Mohinder Singh, and faced only Rahat Shah, whom he beat with a correct shot For a few minutes St. Xavier's remained on top. Then the Punjabis showed up and De Sales brought off the first of his many good-saves.

PUNJABIS SCORE

The Soldiers pressed but were not having the luck they deserved. They forced a short corner, De Sales saved a hard shot and fell in doing so, the ball rebounded to the top of the circle, Captain Davis was there in the twinkling of an eye and smashed a good home through an array of defenders. From the bully-off the Punjabis went straight on to raid, Sohan Singh, the left inner, was pulled up for sticks in the opponents' "D". The exchanges seesawed for a while, and then the Punjabis were on the offensive again. Sohan Singh was robbed off the ball when he dallied in putting through a shot, the same player made sticks in taking a shot from a good position. He marred yet another opening almost immediately after. The referee allowed the rest with the sides level

SECOND HALF

The Military set the pace and St. Xavier's had to fall back. A long corner to the Punjabis brought no change.. They remained in the College area and several dangerous raids had to be opposed. A splendid pass across the goal mouth from the right only asked Autar Singh to tap the ball in he failed to connect and the missile travelled out of play. A powerful drive by Resham Singh from a shot corner hit in went wide by inches. It was a tremendous shot. De Sales was called upon to save and he intercepted correctly a difficult shot. The Punjabis were out for a decider. Captain Davis was given an opportunity but he failed to accept a delightful pass from Darshan Singh right in front of the goal. St. Xavier's goal was having a charmed life.

COLLEGE GO AHEAD

With everything going against them yet St. Xavier's took the lead. They managed to break away, and a fast travelling ball was caught a foot from the goal-line by A. Pereira, he flashed in a shot from almost an impossible angle, and to the surprise of all, the ball had been netted. Even Rahat Shah looked in consternation, when he found the ball in the net behind. For a spell St. Xavier's celebrated their lead by worrying the opposite defence. This was not for long and the Punjabis pushed them back. At the College end Captain Davis spoilt a promising movement. A raid by the Punjabis was frustrated at the cost of a short-corner. This the Punjabis failed to put to advantage. De Sales was busy now but he kept out all that came his way. One shot looked a certain goal, De Sales' foot was there in time.

In the closing minute from a long corner hit in Captain Davis sent a stinging last effort and was rightly grieved to see it graze the wrong side of the left upright. Despite determined and continued effort, the Punjab left the tournament, but not disgraced.

TEAMS:

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE "A"

De Sales; O Ferreira and J. D'Cunha; Fernandes, W. Fernandes and E. D'Souza; Rebeiro, Joseph, Eg D'Souza, A. Pereira and N. D'Souza.

2/15TH PUNJAB REGIMENT.

Rahat Shah, Gurbachan Singh and Mohinder Singh; Udham Singh, Resham Singh and Garja Singh; Mangal Singh, Autar Singh, Davis, Sohan Singh and Darshan Singh.

To-day's Game

B. P. H. A. Ground—3-15 p.m. Y. M. C. A. vs. Young Sports "A".

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WORLD OF SPORT: HOME AND ABROAD

Festival Cricket Match Abandoned

(BY LOOKER-ON)

During the last Pentangular Cricket Tournament, there was a talk of holding a Festival match in January in aid of the L. R. Tairsee Memorial and other funds. A consultation between the Cricket Club of India and the various Gymkhanas resulted in postponing the event till February. It was, however, agreed that two matches might be played, one between the Hindus, the Pentangular Champions, and the Rest and the other between the Muslims, the Champions for the two previous years and the Rest. By the term "Rest", it was meant representatives of the communities outside the Hindus or the Muslims as the case might be.

TOO LATE

It now appears that the matches will not be held at all, owing to the fact that players from up-country are unable to come here again. The Ranji Trophy has kept them engaged so long. They won't be free till the end of this month. It will be too late then to stage the matches. I had made a suggestion that the All-India Championship final might be played here and along with it one match between the Hindus and the "Rest", should be arranged. Evidently this has not found favour with the authorities. The reason may be that any engagement at this stage is sure to fall flat on the public.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

There are other attractions in the City at present. Apart from the usual Tennis and Hockey fixtures, there are the All-India Olympic Games and the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament. The first one will commence early next week and the latter towards the end of this month. They are sure to claim the attention of the sports-loving people more than anything else. What people need and like is variety and not one kind of entertainment throughout the year. Besides the Bombay people have no stomach for cricket after the Pentangular. I think the authorities have acted wisely in abandoning the idea for the present. If they are really keen on their programme, they should work it up from early next season. A worthy cause should not suffer through a hasty action.

OLYMPIC GAMES

The arrangements for the Olympic Games are nearing completion. The Patiala Nagar with its accommodation for athletes wrestling arena, Conference Hall, etc., are almost ready. The games will be staged at the Brabourne Stadium. I understand the charges for admission to these games will be fairly reasonable—only 4 annas per diem, so that all Bombay may have a chance of witnessing them without any serious taxation to the pockets. This is the first time Bombay is having a Sports Exhibition in connection with games. The admission charges to this will be a nominal anna. It is going to be a great show and well-worth everybody's time and money to witness it.

INTER-PROVINCIAL HOCKEY

I am glad the B.P.H.A. has agreed to stage the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament under protest, as suggested by the President of the I. H. F. It would have been suicidal on the part of the local association to turn down the offer. A charge has been laid at our door that Bombay never raised the question of principle nor protested when Bengal handed over the profits of the tournament to the Federation. It is only when they were asked to stage it they saw the injustice of the transaction. What has B. P. H. A. to say to that? Whatever may be their answer, there is no question about the justice of their demand. I hope all the provincial associations will agree with one voice that a portion of the profits must go the Association which holds the tournament at their own risk. This point must be decided satisfactorily once for all so that there may not be any trouble over it in the future

TENNIS

Western India Championship

Bekkevold Extended By Row: Tew Prevails Against Suntook

The bright spot of Wednesday's Tennis in the Western Indian Championships was the singles match between J. E. Tew and A. C. Suntook. The latter fully extended Tew and it was a battle from the initial service. Tew served well, employed good court craft and was driving deep and accurately.

The first set saw Suntook at his best and it proved a battle of wits either player beating the other standing on many occasions with beautiful passing shots and deep drives to either corner. Suntook took the second set 6—2. The set was not as one sided as the score would seem to indicate.

The third set was as packed with interest as the first. Tew led 3—1, Suntook made it 3—2. He then lost his service and Tew winning his own service game made it five-two. Every body thought the match was over, but Suntook was fighting, he took the next game and broke through Tew's defence to make it 5—4. Tew, however, was not to be out-witted. His powerful returns and smashing drives were too much for Suntook and Tew secured the all-important game.

Miss K. Haji in a splendid match disposed off Miss P. De Lima. The match ran to three sets and when Miss D'Lima took the early set (6—4) every one settled down to witness a struggle. This it proved to be. Miss Haji however, prevailed. The latter has a delightful care-free style, but behind it there is packed talent, lots of good tennis that has yet to blossom. Miss Haji in the near future will be a top liner in important tennis. The folk that earned easy promotion on Wednesday were Miss Leela Row, E. V. Bobb and Mehta and Azim in the doubles.

No one expected such a great match on Court No. 7. Here F. Bekkevold had to play really well to shake off the fast improving M. R. Row. He forced Bekkevold to concede three games in the first set, the decider running to 8—6.

The following are the results of the matches played on Wednesday:—

MEN'S SINGLES

J. E. Tew beat A. C. Suntook 7—5, 2—6, 6—4; E. V. Bobb beat N. Sirur, 6—0, 6—0; V. D. Sirur beat Vakil 6—1, 6—4; Capt. A. G. Gupte beat R. N. Bhagwat 6—3, 6—4; F. Bekkevold beat M. R. Row 6—3, 8—6;

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Miss K. Haji beat Miss P. D'Lima, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Leela Row beat Miss S. Emery, 6—2, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES

H. H. Gaekwar of Baroda and Bhagat beat A. E. Allum and E. E. Allum, 6—2, 6—3; E. Sumukwa and M. Take beat T. W. Brough and A. O. Ayre, 6—0, 6—4; Deo and Dastur beat I. M. Khatau and C. M. Khatau 6—4, 6—2; Mehta and Azim beat V. D. Sirur and Chandawarkar, 6—1, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

Miss Leela Row and Miss S. Emery beat Miss Kavasji and Mrs. Bell 6—2, 6—2.

MR. AND MRS. PANDIT WITHDRAW FROM CONTEST

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

Both Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit have withdrawn from the election contest for delegates to Ramgarh Congress. They stood for election from rural areas of Allahabad and were opposed by some Kisan workers from those areas. The contention of the rival candidates is said to have been that only villagers, who worked and lived in villages should ordinarily represent the villagers. Both Mr. Pandit and Mrs. Pandit felt the weight of this argument and they decided to let the voice of the villagers prevail. Their action is widely appreciated as showing their great regard for democracy.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ON THE INCREASE

Over 17,85,000 working days were lost in British India during the quarter ending September 30, 1939, in 112 industrial disputes involving over 98,000 workers as compared with over 15,50,000 working days lost in 105 labour disputes involving 134,000 workers during the corresponding period in 1938. The number of disputes in the preceding quarter was 109, the number of workers involved 95,000 and the number of working days lost 15,80,000.

Textile and Jute mills account for 43.7 per cent of the strikes, 53.8 per cent of the workers involved and 44.2 per cent of the total loss of working days.

In 52 of the disputes or in 46.4 per cent, the chief demand related to wages. Of the disputes, 17 were successful, 43 partially successful and 44 unsuccessful, while eight were still in progress at the end of the quarter.

Assam lost 566,400 days, Bengal 140,000 days, U. P. 185,078 days (Cawnpore) and 264,000 days (Ferozabad).

War Allowance For Poona Municipal Employees

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA CITY, Jan. 31.

The Poona City Municipality, at its meeting held this evening passed a resolution sanctioning dearness allowance of two rupees per month for each of its 'inferior' servants drawing less than twenty rupees per month and one rupee for those drawing between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30. This will cost the Municipality Rs. 8,000 more per quarter. "Inferior" Municipal employees brought marched to the Municipal Hall with Mr. R. R. Bhole, M.L.A. at their head to impress upon Municipal members for the necessity of the allowance.

BAHA'I PRINCIPLES EXPLAINED AT BORIVLI MEETING

(From A Correspondent)

BORIVLI, Jan. 28.

"Mankind as a whole is miserably lacking a sovereign solution of the burning problems. A dire need of some new world order is felt by us to-day. Here is the rise of a Spiritual Renaissance for the world through the noble Baha'i principles. According to the Divine Promise He manifests Himself from age to age for the sole purpose of uprooting the evil doers and re-establishing religion in its stead."

The above are among the words of Mr. Jeshtaram, a Solicitor, who presided at a public meeting held at Borivli.

Hislop College Strike Called Off

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

The Hislop College students called off the strike to-day and attended the classes.

Before going to their classes they marched in procession to the Tilak Statue and passed a resolution calling off the strike in view of the Principal's promise to reconsider the case of those students, who had been detained from appearing for the forthcoming University Examinations.—A.P.

OXFORD PAMPHLETS—NO. 14

(Continued from page 6.)

portant in the speedy conclusion of the Treaty. Germany wanted her troops back for the Western Front. There were Ludendorff and Hinderburg clamouring for more men. There was also the desire of Germany to exploit the untapped resources of Russia and the rich black soil of the Ukraine. The Generals, on the other hand, wanted the conquest of territory if only to flatter their military vanity. To satisfy both needs, Germany pursued a policy of unrelieved imperialism, and Russia realised too late that Germany had no desire to conclude an honourable peace. The Conference broke up in February 1918, but the Russians, pressed internally by counter-revolutionary forces and by the Germans from outside were forced at last to conclude a Peace at Brest-Litovsk on March 3rd.

* * * *

"This treaty, says the author, "together with the supplementary agreements of the following August, required Russia to renounce sovereignty in favour of Germany and Austria-Hungary over Russian Poland, Lithuania, Courland, Livonia, Estonia, and the Islands of the Moon Sound. To Turkey she had to cede Ardahan, Kars, and Batum. In addition she was forced to recognize the independence of Finland, the Ukraine, and Georgia, and to agree to reparation payments to the amount of 6,000,000,000 marks in goods, bonds, and gold, on which she actually paid instalments totalling 120,000,000 gold rubles. Russia lost 34 per cent. of her population, 32 per cent, of her agricultural land, 85 per cent. of her beet-sugar land, 54 per cent. of her industrial undertakings, and 89 per cent. of her coalmines. European Russia was dismembered; She was cut off from the Black Sea and very nearly from the Baltic also." Such was the treaty Germany inflicted on Russia in the name of an honourable Peace.

* * * *

This treaty now referred to as the Forgotten Peace is important in that it gives an indication of Germany's ideology, its aims in the East. Dr. Schacht has already at a Conference held in November 1932, (even before Hitler came to power) referred to the prospect of colonisation in Russia. To-day when Germany and Russia have concluded pacts of friendship with each other, well might the casual observer of politics ask the question: "Who is to be the sucker when the war is over?" Says Adolf Hitler in his Mein Kampf: "We, the National Socialists stop the perpetual German migration towards the South and West of Europe and fix our gaze on the land in the East." Perhaps Comrade Stalin has already read the great book of Adolf Hitler.

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BETWEEN

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FROM 1st FEBRUARY, 1940.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS for I, II, Inter and III Classes from Poona to Hubli, and vice versa, will be issued at the undermentioned fares:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
I Class	57	8	0
II „	28	12	0
Inter „	14	6	0
III „	9	3	0

Tickets will be issued on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

RETURN JOURNEY to be completed by midnight of Tuesday following the date of issue.

Half fares for children over 3 and under 12 years of age.

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Safety cap which is to be gradually introduced

When your district begins to receive supplies of the new-type bottles and jars, see that the metal cap is unbroken. Then you can be sure that you are getting:—

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C.X.31

ON THE AIR

Stars Speak For Themselves!

Some of the most prominent film personalities took part in an interesting programme "1939 In Indian Films" broadcast by the Bombay Station of the All-India Radio last night. Each of them was interviewed on diverse topics connected with the Indian film industry. The following are brief extracts from what they said:—

DADA PHALKE—"In 1911 I saw an American film 'Life Of Christ' and I visualized the mythological stories of India to be presented on the screen."

BABURAO PATEL—"The American producers promised me not to make any more anti-Indian films. If they keep their promise my tour can be called a success."

KUMAR—"I don't mind playing any sort of roles provided they have in them moments of strong drama."

DURGA KHOTE—"Every role I have played had something interesting about it. Or, perhaps, I am so fond of acting that I liked them all."

PRITHVIRAJ—"I love Bombay because the comedies and tragedies of my early film career were staged here."

MUBARAK—"The stage can serve as a training school for screen acting."

KRISHNA GOPAL—"We, photographers, are now trying to give 'mood treatment' in our films."

VASANTEE—"Would I like to grow up? Well I believe I have no choice."

SHANTA HUBLIKER—"Yes. Directors can make or mar artistes. But after all there must be something in the artiste, too. A Director can't breathe life into a wooden dummy."

SHAHU MODAK—"Even after I finished working in ADMI I could not help walking and talking in the manner of P. C. 255. It had become a mannerism with me."

MOTILAL—"In 'It's True' I was a Brahmin. In 'Achhut' I am an Achhut. But the aim of both these characters was the same—Humanity"!

IN "MUD"

Nazir as Kesho, the proletarian worker and Shobhana Samarth as Sushila, the factory-owner's daughter.

Authors' "Mud"; Producers' Gold!

(By Our Film Critic)

It is not often that a progressive writer finds an opportunity to have a story of his filmed. Film producers, being notoriously conservative and capitalistic, are naturally reluctant to invest their money in a film that seeks to undermine the very system that guarantees them their profits.

It is the same everywhere, in India, Europe and America. The Hollywood producers, being shrewder, have always tried to cash in on the popularity of progressive writers by using their names without allowing their ideology to find full expression on the screen.

* * * *

Upton Sinclair told me how once he sold a story to a producer. It was a dramatization of the Labour versus Capital conflict. When the film was released and he went to see it, there was nothing of his story left in it. It had been turned into a conventional gangster drama. And yet they had used Upton Sinclair's name as the author of the film on posters and in credit-titles so that millions of Sinclair fans all over the world must have gone to see the picture and come back wondering how the great Socialist writer had managed to write such trash.

It is for similar reasons that for years Bernard Shaw did not allow his plays to be filmed in Hollywood until Pascal came along and asked Shaw to write his own scenario.

* * * *

Changes are made by studio script-writers even in well-known novels. A happy ending was imposed upon "Citadel" so that instead of the wife it was the friend who died in the accident. And only too recently we have seen the hopelessly poor and inadequate adaptation of Louis Bromfield's. "The Rains Came" by 20th Century-Fox.

* * * *

In India, with our limited reading public, authors have not yet gained due recognition in the studios. The average producer seems to see little difference between the stock plagiarist (religiously 'borrowing' from foreign films), the studio hack scenarist (turning out a scenario a month) and the original author to whom writing a story or a novel is more a mode of artistic self-expression than merely the means of earning money.

It is a welcome and hopeful sign, therefore, that to-day some producers at least have started 'patronizing' the original authors, though mostly the Bengali and Maharashtrian—and, to a lesser extent, Gujarati—authors have been more lucky in this respect.

* * * *

"Mud" (the Hindustan Cinetone's new release at the Pathe) is one of the rare instances when a progressive Hindustani writer has found expression on the screen.

Sa'adat Hasan Manto, well-known in Urdu literary circles—as a radical young writer with original ideas, is the author of "Mud." Perhaps he would like to say that he *was* the author of "Mud." For, it is obvious, that the original story has undergone substantial changes in the process of being transferred to the screen.

* * * *

The new *alias*, "Apni Nagaria" is perhaps symbolic of this change. "Mud" had a ring of realism. It conjured up the vision of the earth and the water with which the life of the Indian masses is inseparably linked. Mud! In one word was summed up the abject poverty of the working classes; the mud huts in the villages, the ramshackle *bastis* on the outskirts of the cities; it visualized dark brown bodies, tanned by sun, roughened by daily toil in fields and in factories. And, more closely, in the context of this story, "Mud" appropriately represented the wet earth out of which the labourers in a brick factory shape the bricks, that will be used to build the mansions of the rich, while they continue to live in their mud huts!

"Apni Nagaria" has a romantic, rather than a realistic, significance. And it somewhat confuses the main issue, and we are led to believe that the theme is Village versus city instead of being Capital versus Labour.

* * * *

The story mainly deals with the life of two labourers—Kesho and Prithvi. Kesho is upright and outspoken, the class-conscious proletarian, never prepared to bow his head before the might of money. Prithvi is also a labourer but he is ambitious and makes the fatal error of falling in love with Sushila, the daughter of the factory-owner. When she falls ill, Prithvi goes and nurses her back to recovery but, not knowing of his devotion, she spurns him and turns him out of the house. Why? "Because I am poor. I have no money," says Prithvi. And that gives him a perverted idea of the importance of money in the scheme of things. He succumbs to the temptation of becoming a gangster and lives the "lordly" life of a *mawali*, all the time obsessed by the desire for amassing a fortune. Conventional melodrama enters upon the scene when Prithvi is engaged by the wily and avaricious Shambhuji, the trustee of Sushila's estate, to murder the very girl he loves. Of course, he does not know of her identity until the last moment and, of course, the knife falls from his hand! By this time, Sushila who started as an irresponsible, self-willed, hot-headed damsel, has been mellowed down into a friendly attitude towards the workers by her newly-awakened love for Prithvi.

Interwoven with this main pattern is a subsidiary motif—the episode of a girl, betrayed by the heartless Shambhu, taking to a life of sin and ultimately taking her revenge upon him.

* * * *

Three different factors seem to be working at cross-purposes in this film. The original author attempts to portray resurgent working class as symbolized in the character of Kesho. The Director, on the other hand, seems to be anxious to infuse "popular" entertainment into the picture and has over-stressed the Prithvi Sushila romantic motif. And the dialogue-writer, has put demagogic speeches here and there to emphasize the sociological aspect which ought to have emerged *pictorially*. The social system can be more effectively denounced in a film by camera shots and the minimum of dialogue.

The result is that the picture does not maintain the same artistic level. Scenes vary from the imaginative and the symbolic to the crude and the ludicrous.

To take a few instances: The scene where Kesho falls down on the stairs and Sushila wants to help him to stand on his feet, he declines her proferred hand, saying, "We workers will stand up by ourselves, without the help of the rich." This is a gesture symbolic of a genuinely radical ideology. But the imitation—"Puran Bhakt" scene where Prithvi leaves the *basti* for the city is ridiculous.

* * * *

One thing I will ask all those who go to see "Mud" to notice carefully. Most of the scenes put in to provide "popular entertainment" fall flat on he audience but every single radical phrase or gesture is vociferously applauded by the crowd.

* * * *

The technical highlight of the picture is Hardip's photography. This young technician deserves a bouquet. Why didn't we notice him before? It's a pity, though that audiography falls short of a satisfactory standard. Even Rafiq Ghaznavi's musical score cannot be fully appreciated owing to poor sound-recording.

* * * *

Acting honours go to Nazir not only because he has given the most finished individual performance but also because in his characterization once sees the real spirit of the picture, as it must have been conceived by the original author.

* * * *

When a studio which made a debut with a picture like "Kaun Kisika" takes up a subject like "Mud" and at least makes an effort to depict vital realities of life on the screen, I feel like handing them an extra large bouquet.

I will conclude my comments on "Mud" next week. Meanwhile, you must go and see it.

K. A. ABBAS.

BOMBAY FILM DIARY

CENTRAL: "Admi" Prabhat Shantaram production starring Shanta Hubliker, Shahu Modak. No intelligent cinegoer dare miss it. (21st week). At 4, 7, 10 p. m. Zanana Show every Thursday, 1 p. m.

IMPERIAL: "Ghazi Salahuddin" a Supreme production, based on a story of the third crusades. Starring Ratanbai with Ghulam Mohmed, Mazhar Khan, Yaqub, Ishwarlal, etc., of special interest to Muslims. At 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. (Fourth week).

KRISHNA: "Jawani ki Reet" New Theatres' entertaining film starring Kananbala with Najam, Nemo and Jagdish. (Fourth week). At 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC: "Mazi Ladki" (Marathi). Comedy featuring Jayshree, Ratnamala, etc. (Third week) At 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA: "Pukar", Sohrab Modi's screen achievement reviving the old Moghul glory. Featuring Naseem, Chandra Mohan and Sohrab Modi. Very popular. Should be seen. (26th week). At 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

A scene from "Will" at West End.

OPERA HOUSE: "Achhut". (In Gujarati). Ranjit's purposeful picture with a message, starring Gohar, Motilal, Vasantee, Sitara, Mazhar, Charlie, etc. Must be seen. (Sixth week). At 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

PATHE: "Mud", Hindustan Cinetone's new production, starring Shobhana Samarth, Nazir, Jayant, etc. (Reviewed on this page). At 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.

ROXY: "Kangan". Bombay Talkies' production, Starring Leela Chitnis and Ashok Kumar. Interesting, sentimental melodrama. Some good songs. Very popular. Should be seen (14th week). At 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

WEST END: "Will". Minerva comedy featuring Sheela, Jagirdar, etc. (Second week).

MAZHAR as Richard in "Ghazi Salahuddin" at Imperial.

KANAN & NAJAM in a scene from "Jawani-Ki-Reet" at Krishna.

SIMKIE SAYS

India Has Nothing To Learn From The West!

LUCKNOW.

India had nothing to learn from the West in the matter of dancing although the West had a lot to learn from India; said Miss Simkie, Uday Shanker's dance partner, speaking from the Lucknow radio station, recently.

She expressed the hope that Indians would realise the real worth of their own talents rather than going in for cheap imitations of the west. Uday Shankar's Culture Centre at Almora had been founded with a view to awaken the artistic consciousness of the people so that they may start to enquire discriminate and achieve, added Miss Simkie.

CONTINENTAL AND INDIAN METHODS

The continental method of dancing was more materialistic and aimed at developing the curves, and form of the physique, leaving aside all spiritual aspects. In its own sphere it had a perfect, finished, technique. But the Indian mode of dancing took its source from the inner part of human beings, preserving its religious basis, and thus excelling where the west failed.

The real purpose of dancing, according to Miss Simkie was to be realistic in the representation of life and the Indian method was capable of doing it.

WHY THIS MISUNDERSTANDING?

She saw, continued Miss Simkie, numerous styles and forms of dancing existing all over India, ranging from the classical to the folk varieties so utterly different and what astonished her chiefly was the misunderstanding between all the different schools, although all formed but part of the same India and represented only different aspects of Indian culture and art.—A. P.

"LAXMI"

And Other Circo Productions

"Laxmi", the maiden production of Circo's Bombay unit, is reported to be nearing completion.

The cast includes Kumar, Maya Bannerji and Bibbo. Kumar, appears as a 'westernized' youth, married to a simple village girl (Maya) who falls in love with a well-known dancer (Bibbo). Mohan Sinha is directing and musical score is by Timir Baran who was formerly with New Theatres.

"Sohag", under production at the same studio, stars Kumar and Mazhar Khan, with Bibbo and Ashalata.

The latest Circo picture which will shortly go into production is "Gita" starring Chandramohan. It is believed that Durga Khote will be co-starred in this picture.

COMING!

Ranjit's "Holi" At Imperial

Motilal Starred With Khurshid And Sitara

Ranjit's latest production "Holi" is awaiting release at the Imperial where it will succeed "Ghazi Salahuddin."

Directed by A. R. Kardar, this picture stars Motilal with an excellent supporting cast including Khurshid, Sitara and Ishwarlal.

Two other Ranjit pictures are also said to be ready for release in the near future.

ISHWARLAL as he appears in Ranjit's "Holi", coming to Imperial.

Director Jayant Desai's "India To-day" stars Prithviraj, Rose and Sitara with Ishwarlal, Charlie and Kalyani.

"Pagal", directed by A. R. Kardar, will mark the reappearance of Madhuri who is co-starred with Prithviraj. Trilok Kapur and Khatoon are in the supporting cast.

New Theatres "Krorepati" or "The Millionaire" is seen at Bandra Talkies to-day and to-morrow.

Veena Vyas gave a delightful item of Kathak dance at the social gathering of the School of Economics and Sociology in the University Convocation Hall, on Thursday last. She is a pupil of Master Mohanlal Pande.

Paul Muni As Beethoven!

Warners' Chief On Forthcoming Films

Mr. H. S. Dunn, the General Far Eastern Supervisor of Warner Bros. First National Pictures is now in Bombay. He flew from Singapore to Calcutta where he was met by Mr. A. A. Walter, the General Manager of the Company for India, Burma and Ceylon.

Mr. Dunn is on a brief visit to Bombay during which time he will supervise the arrangement of the big Warner releases in this country.

Mr. Dunn points to India's response to "Confessions Of A Nazi Spy", "Juarez", "Dodge City", etc. delivered by his Company in recent months and looks forward to a similar response to several of the outstanding pictures Warner Bros. will release this year including Paul Muni's latest "We Are Not Alone", Edward G. Robinson in "The Life Of Dr. Ehrlich", Bette Davis and Errol Flynn in "The Private Lives Of Elizabeth And Essex", James Cogney and an all male cast in "The Fighting 69th', Merle Oberon in "We Shall Meet again", and Errol Flynn with Miriam Hopkins in "Virginia City."

In declaring the production policy of Warner Bros. in the face of reduction in box-office takings in European countries due to war, Mr. Dunn declared that Warner Bros. will not curtail their production schedule of big budget pictures and cheapen the 1940 product. But on the contrary the company plans more big scale pictures than were announced, as it considers that a high entertainment standard is essential in this or any crisis.

Among several high budget productions planned at the Warner Studios are "The Life Of Beethoven" to star Paul Muni, "The Sea Hawk" for Errol Flynn, "The Woman Brown," a Bette Davis starrer, Louis Bromfield's "And It All Came True", Llyod Douglas "Forgive Us Our Trespasses" and "The Desert Song."

"PUKAR", "WILL" "DEFEAT", "BHAROSA"!

While "Pukar" is still running well in its seventh month at Minerva Talkies, and "Will" is being simultaneously shown at West End, the Minerva Movietone executives are busy with preparations for the release of their latest production, "Defeat", (Mai Hari). Directed by Jagirdar, this picture stars Naseem with Navin Yagnik, Mayadevi, Hari Shivdasani.

After returning from his recent tour, Producer-Director Sohrab Modi is busy with the shooting of "Bharosa" (Chandramohan, Mazhar Khan, Sardar Akhtar).

TURKISH TRAGEDY

Bai Munnibai's Appeal To Artistes

Bai Munnibai writes:—

The distress of the victims of the Turkish earthquake has evoked great sympathy, not only in India, but even in Great Britain. It is a question of humanity which transcends the bounds of country and community.

Artistes are, as a role, sympathetic to human suffering and it would be in the fitness of things if a concert of leading singers and artistes in Bombay is organised to secure relief to thousands of homeless and destitute victims of Turkey.

I appeal to all my fellow-workers of the stage and screen to come forward and help in a joint concert on a series of concerts to be given for Turkish Relief.

Bombay is noted for the generosity and charity of its leading citizens and any concert thus organised will go a long way to the amelioration, albeit to a small extent, of the conditions of the Turkish sufferers.

I also appeal to my professional artistes brothers in other parts of India to organise a concert in their towns for the Turkish relief and thus help a noble cause.

"RAMALINGA SWAMIGAL" TAMIL TALKIE AT PLAZA

The South Indian cine-fans of Bombay will have the opportunity of witnessing on Sunday the 4th February at Plaza Talkies, Dadar, an outstanding production in "Jyoti" or "Ramalinga Swamigal" produced by the Jyoti Pictures of Madras. Replete with interesting incidents it has the added attraction of familiar stars like P. G. Venkitesan, K. A. Muthu Bhagavathar, T. S. Krishnaveni, N. S. Krishnan and T. A. Mathuram.

H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore snapped at the Bombay Talkies Studios, Malad, while being shown round the studios by Devika Rani and Producer Himansu Rai.

PRINCES THRIVE ON PEOPLE'S GOODWILL

Vizianagram Criticises Zamindars' Move Against New Tenancy Act

BENARES, Jan. 26.

Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram, M. L. A., U. P. has issued a statement in the course of which he says:—

The Agra Province Zamindars' Association have now decided to challenge the legal validity of the new Tenancy Act. I do not propose to enter into a disquisition on law for it is beyond my capacity. But I can say most conscientiously that it would be a case of cutting the nose to spite the face. The Act has received the Governor's assent and instead of our working it in a spirit of harmony and goodwill, why should we make this hasty attempt at wrecking it? One can't get away from the fact that the political as well as economic balance of power has now shifted to the countryside and the very existence of our order depends solely on popular goodwill.

The recent Viceregal announcement clearly indicates that Dominion Status is now in the offing and when it actually comes, it is the countryside that shall hold the whip hand. So, we shall at all events do well to be on the right side of the people and they certainly wouldn't bless us if we insisted on our proposed endeavours to wreck the Act through a court of law, be it the High Court, or be it the Federal Court. As it is, our fighting the measure in the legislature did us irrevocable harm.

PARAMOUNT POWER WILL BE HELPLESS.

Under the real democratic conditions that are to come, which would mean Dominion Status neither the Paramount power nor the Federal court can help us when popular will goes against us. Then why still think in terms of those colourful days? Under the full-blooded democracy which is just round the corner the people can blot us out of the map altogether and our fighting them even to-day on all fronts would be their great justification.

Concessions To Udepur Agriculturists

(From A Correspondent).

UDEPUR, (By Mail).

His Highness the Maharaja has granted some concessions about fuel, bamboos and wood required from State forests for agricultural implements and for construction of houses. Although the reserved and protected forests in the State are open for free grazing the Darbar has granted a further concession for cutting and removal of grass from these forest on payment of a nominal fee.

With a view to improve agriculture, the Darbar has conferred on the ryots, the rights over these trees, without taking any price. The Darbar have passed orders giving a rebate of two annas in the rupee of assessment in forty villages from the current year. The Darbar has also remitted the rent on village site land in about 21 villages out of 29 in which it was being levied.

Bandra Muslims' Quota For Turkish Relief Fund

Under the auspices of the Bandra Muslim Corporation and the "Anjumane - Khudamul - Mo'meneen", a charity show of the "Street Singer," in aid of the Turkish Earthquake Relief Fund was arranged at the Bandra Talkies on Sunday. The total proceeds, amounting to Rs. 666/- were remitted to the Private Secretary to H.E. the Viceroy through the Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

Our Hyderabad Letter

BERAR PRINCE ON ARMY LIFE

New Lecture Hall Opened

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 30.

"You are all aware, great attention is being paid in these times in all Regular Armies, to the well-being of the soldier, both on and off the parade-ground. Food, sanitation, amusements, housing, everything, in short, which has anything to do with Army life, demands careful consideration, and it is also realised that the level of efficiency cannot be raised very high without the general outlook of men being improved". in these words the Prince of Berar who is the Commander-in-Chief of the State Army opened the new lecture hall named after the Prince Mukaram Jah. A large number of officers belonging to the Military and Civilians were present on the occasion.

ARYASAMAJ GATHERING.

It is understood that the Hyderabad City Aryasamaj annual gathering will take place during April next and preparations are afoot to hold the meeting on a grand scale. Prominent Aryasamaj leaders are also expected to be invited.

It is said that Pandit Narenderji, who has been released after one and a half years' internment at Mannanur will preside over the occasion.

HYDERABAD NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

I understand that there is a move to merge the existing three independent provincial bodies called the Andhra Conference, Maharashtra Conference and the Karnatic Conference into the State National Conference, to strengthen its position as a strong central organization. The three independent bodies after their affiliation will however be allowed to work as Provincial National Conferences. Many of the leaders seem to be favouring this idea and already the local press has been flooded with suggestions, while Messrs. S. B. Sharma and others have issued statements appealing to the sponsors of the provincial conferences to work for the dissolution of their respective conferences and strengthen the State National Conference.

Hyderabad Karnatakis Reject Reforms

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIDAR (Nizam's Dom.) Jan. 28.

In a gigantic pandal, the second session of the Hyderabad State Karnatic Conference was held for two days at Bidar, on January 25 and 26 under the presidency of Sjt. Janardhan Rao Desai.

There were about 25 resolutions, the main being on the rejection of Constitutional Reforms recently announced by the Government.

The resolution however welcomed the change of outlook in the Government policy.

Tackling Rust Diseases On Wheat Strains

(From Our Correspondent.)

MAHABLESHWAR, Jan. 28.

'En route' to camp Mr. A. Pandit, Cereal Rust Asst. Poona, who has been camping here for some time past and investigating into the Rust diseases on wheat strains, left the Hill-station on Saturday for Satara.

It is learnt that the National Planning Committee has taken up and represented Dr. B. Uppal Plant-pathologist, Bombay Government Poona, on the sub-committee of the Crop production and Planning.

It may be remembered Dr. Uppal is chiefly responsible and instrumental in the introduction of wheat-rust scheme at the cost of some Rs. 16,000 at the Hill-station here.

HERE'S ANOTHER HAPPY MOTHER

...WHO WAS NOT KEPT AWAKE LAST NIGHT BY HER CHILD'S COUGH

A cough always strikes harder at night. It deprives mother and child of precious sleep ... makes both feel miserable.

You can protect your family against the dangers and complications of hacking cough, with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Chamberlain's gives quick relief to inflamed areas, breaks up congestion and clears air passages, permitting you to breathe more freely. Chamberlain's is free from harmful drugs...it is pleasant to take...suitable for all the family.

Buy Chamberlain's today ... to stop that cough tonight.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

AVAIABLE AT NORMAL PRICES.

Our Readers' Views

Gandhiji's Article

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Gandhiji's "Harijan" this week, an article is published under the caption of "Travesty of Religion: Those conversions" condemning mass conversion of Harijans to Christianity by Christian Missionaries. This proselytising work of missionaries reminds me of the following story.

When I was in London, last year I used to attend religious sermons in Hyde Park. A Jewish gentleman who, as he told me, was a native of Poland and who had for several years past been residing in England daily came to Hyde Park and discussed religious matters with Christians assembled there. At that time Hitler was oppressing the Jews in Germany and the Christians at Hyde Park told the Jew that unless and until Jews all over the world abandon the religions of their fathers and adopted Christ's religion, suffering will continue to fall upon the Jewish race. But the Jew very properly told the Christians that for salvation of the soul it was not necessary to give up the faith in which a man is born and that, as Christ Himself has said, describing the Day of Judgment, salvation depends upon a man abounding in good works in earthly life and giving up sins of pride, covetousness, hatred, impurity, anger. The Jew also ridiculed the doctrine of the Churches that the blood of Christ will wash away their sins telling them that Christ has truly said "As a man soweth, so shall he reap" you will see from this that for salvation of the soul and for inheriting the kingdom of Heaven and eternal bliss, it is not at all necessary to abandon our father's faith but the essential thing is to practice the virtues of Temperance, Purity, Plain Living, Simplicity and Mother Love for the Poor which as William T. Stead says is true religion Proselytizing is not needed.—Yours, etc.

ZOROASTRIAN.

Vile-Parle Municipal Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest "Fair Play's" letter on the subject of the Vile Parle-Andheri Municipal election published in your esteemed journal of to-day's date, making a strong case, as he thinks, on behalf of Mrs. Shantabai Barfivala. Briefly stated he admits that for the past eight years Mrs. Shantabai has been an invalid and thus debarred from any public activities. He commends her efforts in the field of Gujerati literature and the writing of Garbas seven years ago, and asks that these good works should be taken into account along with others and the voters should support her candidature. He also makes this discovery that an attempt has been made to introduce political and caste and communal jealousies at Andheri by the supporters of Mr. Joseph P. D'Mello.

I am personally acquainted with the tactics adopted by Mr. C. D. Barfivala when I stood as a candidate at the last election of the Local Board, to oust me from the contest so as to get in only supporters of his particular political creed. Here is another glaring instance, where his wife, who is admittedly an invalid for the past eight years, being pitted against an Independent candidate with no other object than to raise "political, caste and communal jealousies at Andheri," if I may quote, the words of "Fair Play." Worse still is the fact that this staunch Congressman should permit his wife who until her nomination papers were accepted was a faithful disciple of Congress to change overnight and blossom forth as an independent candidate. For what purpose may I ask was this change carried out, if it were not that after making sure of the Congress party votes, Mr. Barfivala wanted to capture the Independent votes by saying, "here is your candidate to watch over the interests of the minorities." Mahatma Gandhi has denounced such tactics over and over again but apparently his words have fallen on barren and unfertile ground.

Imagine the monstrous suggestion that because a candidate is an excellent Gujerati scholar or a garba writer he or she should be placed in the Municipal Council to administer civic welfare. Is "Fair Play" out to suggest that the other candidates are unfit owing to their lack of knowledge of Garbas?

I think if "Fair Play" was serious he would not have rushed to the press to defend a case which has been and is roundly condemned by every right-thinking man. We want live, active, experienced councillors to tackle our problems. I, therefore, make a personal appeal, in the light of my own experience, to the voters to discard from their minds the prejudices of caste, creed and communal jealousies introduced by the advent of Mrs. Shantabai Barfivala into the contest as an Independent candidate, and vote for Mr. Joseph D'Mello, the only candidate in the field deserving of their whole hearted support.—Yours, etc.

ANDREW M. D'MELLO.

Steamers On Konkan Coast

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—On account of the war and as the ships of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., and Ratnagar Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., are requisitioned by Government, much inconvenience is felt by the public on the Konkan Coast. At present there is no steamer on the Goa Line and moreover the one steamer running between Dabhol and Bombay carries all the passengers upto Rajapur and the Southern part of the Ratnagiri District. People were just making their complaints when another blow has been struck upon them and it is the amalgamation of the three companies in one agency. Whatever may be the intentions of the individual company in uniting together and the Scindia Steam Navigation Co's adventure in acquiring the Agency of the three companies, the passengers and the public in general have received a shock to learn that the fares have been increased.

The condition of the Konkan need not be mentioned. Poverty prevails everywhere and the majority of passengers being mill-workers and servant classes, the increase in the fares is a sort of blow to them. The happy days enjoyed by the passengers during the competition are gone. No doubt it is for want of steamers that there is rush of passengers but I may not hesitate in saying that it has become one-sided game now. It is not known what sort of good luck is in store for the travelling public but it is hoped that the Scindias will take every step to continue to extend the same facilities to the travelling public. It is requested that Government should take the opportunity of interfering in the question of increasing the rates.—Yours, etc.,

I. A. MULLA.

Bombay.

Pentangular Tournament

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A correspondent refers to communal cricket in to-day's columns of "The Chronicle." With high brow talks of "nationalism," no one can favour the talk of communal cricket, but so far as the Bombay Pentangular cricket tournament is concerned, and as referred to by Mr. Jasdanwala, at the function organised in honour of this year's champions, this tournament is the favourite of the Bombay public liked and cherished by one and all irrespective of caste and creed, though it has been howled 'unhealthy' If communal cricket is detrimental to national interest, one has to take into consideration gymkhanas, clubs, swimming baths, schools, institutions, etc., Times without number the Bombay Pentangular tournament has been criticised from press and platform, but no one has suggested how to eradicate the 'evil' along with communalism in other activities. Let not sentimentalism overpower us: —Yours, etc.,

KANTILAL D. KORA.

Plight Of Clerks

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Although much has been said about redressing the grievances of the poor people in the city nothing has materially come out as yet except a few consoling words and a few grain shops here and there.

The condition of the clerks, who are drawing a salary of less than Rs. 100 is rather serious. They neither belong to the poor class nor to the rich. Such middle class people's case is more ridiculous. Most of these people are employed in European Firms and it is high time for these firms to consider their employees' case in ameliorating their positions in the present political situation. It is also clear that these private concerns have taken good advantage of the situation and made good profits extracting undue labours from their employees.

I would therefore appeal earnestly to these firms to allow a considerable percentage of War Allowance to their employees as they have generously done in the past war of 1914. I also appeal to the Government authorities to take the initiative in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

P. K. NAMBIAR.

Income Tax Act

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will any of your numerous readers kindly elucidate the following legal point under the Amended Income-tax Act.

Among the 4 classes of Income-tax authorities mentioned in Clause 5 of the Act Assistant Income-tax Officers do not appear to be included. Yet, as a matter of fact these subordinate Officers are allowed, despite their lack of requisite—experience and capacity for the work, to deal with Assessment Cases and issue Assessment Orders to the detriment of tax-payers. And what is worse, as it has been noticed in a recent case of appeal to an Appellate Commissioner, that such an Order has been "confirmed" by him. Now the point to be elucidated is whether such an Order is binding on an Assessee by virtue of confirmation by an Appellate Authority. And would such confirmation validate the original Order, if illegal, issued by an unauthorized Officer so that it would be upheld in a Court of Law?.—Yours, etc.

TAX-PAYER.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Bus Fares

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There will be many who will thank you for raising the question of B.E.S.T Busfares in the editorial columns of the "Chronicle" dated this morning, and I hope the B.E.S.T. authorities will respond to the suggestions made by you. The bus fares in this premier City appear to be scandalously high when compared to those in other cities like Calcutta, and Madras, and the B.E.S.T. people owe it both to themselves and to the public, to be reasonable, especially in view of the absence of any competition in bus traffic in the Bombay city, and in view of the sole monopoly they enjoy in this respect. I have heard that one of the reasons for their not reducing the fares, and for their not introducing the Season Ticket system is that they have some sort of an agreement with the Railway authorities. This, certainly, cannot be of sufficient importance, as they can meet the public demand, and yet conform to their agreements, by fixing a rate which is more reasonable than the present one.

I doubt, however, whether your suggestion that the return journey on a season ticket should be restricted to one per day is workable, although it is monstrous to think that anyone who is employed and is kept busy in his office, will have the time to go for a joy-ride in an omnibus after his office hours!

Incidentally, I think the B.E.S.T. authorities should try to teach and train up their conductors and drivers of tramcars, as some of the present 'stock' they have appears to be of a highly irresponsible, and extremely offensive both in their speeches and manners. They certainly do not enhance the reputation of their employers!—Yours, etc.,

V. DORAISWAMY.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

"Inter-University Match"

Mr. H. S. RANJIT writes to explain why the Inter-University match was played at the C. C. I. instead of the Hindu Gymkhana.

Independence Day

JEEJEEBHOY SHROFF says:—"Would not Tilak and Dadabhai Naoroji have chuckled to see celebration of the Independence Day in the City? Indeed, the display of national love was most pleasing to the heart of every man and Indian Counsellors and the counselled, employers and the employed, all men and women who said with pride that they were of this our country, held mammoth meetings, where they pledged once more in solemn respect, to see their motherland freed from the yoke of foreign rule."

Vile Parle

Y. B. RAO says:—"There is nothing objectionable in Mr. Barfivala's canvassing votes for his wife in his personal capacity. If his position as the President of the Municipality affords him personally the privilege of greater influence it is not his fault. It merely rests as a natural coincidence of circumstances. I know well Mr. Barfivala is not the type of a person to abuse his official powers."

Excess Profits Tax

Mr. J. J. BADHECA says—"With reference to the Excess Profits Tax Bill the demand in share of Profits is premature:—Trade and Industry have just got a breath to revive after a long spell of depression extending over years, as also unlike in the West the present conditions in India do not warrant justification of imposition of any such taxation."

The Congress And Mahasabha

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Congressmen should not be afraid of the Hindu Mahasabha as their rival organisation. The Hindu Mahasabha for its part does not do the same. It looks upon its activities as complementary to that of the Congress. The Congress being an All-India political organisation has sometimes to take up, rightly or wrongly, a neutral attitude and in so doing it not only does injustice to the Hindus but, consciously or unconsciously, gives a whip-hand to the opponent. This the Hindu Mahasabha must resist. Again there are certain problems in which the Congress cannot dabble. What has the Congress, for instance, done to check the conversion of the Hindus to Christianity or Islam? Will the Congressmen realise the gravity of the situation when they learn that only thirty years back the Hindus formed an absolute majority in Sind, the Punjab and Bengal provinces in which at present they have to play the role of a helpless minority. I therefore request Congressmen not to throw mud at the Hindu Mahasabha but allow it to live and prosper and supplement the work of the Congress. They must remember that the Hindu Mahasabha does not mean any harm to any other community. It merely aims at protecting the interests of the Hindus. If therefore the Congress changes its present attitude towards the Hindu Mahasabha then there will open a bright chapter in India's history. The Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha will cease to be at logger-heads. They will become friends, each will inspire and co-ordinate the work of the other and they will be able to work together for India's goal.—Yours, etc.,

I. B. DESAI.

Ahmedabad.

A Suggestion To B. B. & C. I. Railway

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All over the G. I P. Railway suburban stations there is a system that when the train arrives the porter whose duty is to watch that the passengers have alighted from and got in the train, he rings the bell and signals the train to start. This is a very good system for the safety of the passengers. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway one does not know when the train will start and the passengers, owing to want of this kind of notice, get confused and run here and there to get in the train although the passengers have not yet alighted from the train. There is always a great rush of passengers on the B. B. & C. I. Railway suburban stations during the whole day but no steps are taken to see to the safety of the passengers. The guard of the train, who is generally in his compartment and seldom comes out on the platform or if at all he does remains somewhere near the brake-van signals to start the train at random and the passengers are thereby put to the danger of catching the train while in motion.

I would like to draw the attention of the Advisory Board of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to insist or on the station employees following the above system of the G. I. P. Railway.—Yours, etc.,

SORAB J. BANAJEE.

RAIN IN N. W. F AND PUNJAB

POONA, Jan. 31.

Widespread rain or snow has fallen over the region from North West Frontier to the Western Himalayas with moderate to heavy falls in the Punjab hills. Widespread rain has also fallen in Sind. Observations from Kashmir stations are not available but it is believed that moderate to heavy snowfall occurred there. Scattered light showers are reported from North Gujarat and the plains west of the United Provinces.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Dalhousie, three inches; Murree and Drosh, two; Cherat, one and half; Rawalpindi Karachi and Muktesar, one; Sialkot, Peshawar, Khushab, Sriganganagar, Mussoorie, three-quarters; Dehra Dun, Lahore, Leiah, Multan, Jacobabad, Dharampore, Parachinar, Chaman, Harnai Fort, and Sandeman, half; Ambala, Ludhiana, Dera Ismail Khan, Hyderabad (Sind), Simla, Lyallpur, Khanpur, Badin, Maushahro and Quetta, quarter.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hrs. ending 8 a.m. of 31/1/1940:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.0 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.4 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 83.9 deg. (1.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 67.3 deg. (0.9 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E-S-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 114 mls.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.

ADVISORY OFFICERS TO STUDY FORWARD MARKETS

Second Price Control Conference Decision

NEW DELHI (By Mail).

The unification of the price controlling administration within a province by a single co-ordinating authority at the headquarters of the province, were some of the recommendations made at the second Price Control Conference held in Delhi this week under the chairmanship of Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member to the Government of India.

The Government of India announced their decision that it was proposed to appoint shortly two Price Advisory Officers, one at Bombay and the other in Calcutta, mainly to study the nature and operations of forward markets in jute and cotton and to keep the Government of India informed periodically of the tendencies and operations in these markets. These officers will merely act as information collecting agencies.

CENTRE AND WHOLESALE MARKET

The conference came to the conclusion that the question of dealing with wholsale markets or the primary stage was one which could not be taken by any single province much less by any district magistrate, but that it ought to be left to the Centre if and when it considered necessary to control the prices in the wholesale markets. The profit making in the retail market or at the distribution stage would then be controlled by the provincial governments, on the basis of prices prevailing in the wholesale market at controlled rates, if control has been imposed by the Central Government, or at an uncontrolled rate if the Central Government has not thought fit to control the wholesale prices.

CO-ORDINATION IN PROVINCES

It was recommended that where price control on any large scale was necessary, it was desirable to have a Controller of Prices at the headquarters of each province. With the Controller of Prices should be associated an Advisory Board composed of representatives of various interests affected by questions of price fixation, that is producers, commercial bodies, trading communities, the consumer and so on. The controller would co-ordinate the policy of the district authorities, and would be an extremely useful intermediary between the province and the centre to supply information to the centre to suggest action that may be taken by the Centre on occasions and to convey information from the centre to those places where information on a scale larger than that of a single province was necessary for the pursuance of a proper policy of price fixation.

Co-opted To Executive Of Indian Merchants' Chamber

The Secretary, I. M. C., Bombay, writes:—

The following members and trade associations have been co-opted on the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, for the year 1940:—

MEMBERS:—Sir Ardeshir R. Dalal, Kt.; Mr. Vithaldas Kanji; Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee M. L. A.

ASSOCIATIONS:—Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.; Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadams' Association (Mr. Purshotamdas Harkisondas); Bombay Grain Dealers' Association (Mr. Khimji Madon Bhujpuria); Bombay Kariana Merchants' Association (Mr. D. P. Tata); Bombay Rice Merchants' Association (Mr. Mahomed Husein H. Premji); Bombay Shroff Association (Mr. Jayantilal M Shah); Bombay Yarn Exchange, Ltd. (Mr. Gordhandas Jadavji); Chamber of Income-tax Consultants (Mr. Bhogilal C. Shah); Grain Merchants' Association (Mr. Khimji Shamji); Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association (Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy); Indian National Steamshipowners' Association (Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarji); Indian Stock Exchange, Ltd. (Mr. Premchand C. Bhayani) and Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries (Mr. B. S. Dabke).

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER REPRESENTATIVE

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have appointed Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, President, as their representative on the Central Prohibition Research Advisory Board, constituted by the Government of Bombay.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 31/1/1940

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.1 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AT 73, HE ENJOYS PERFECT HEALTH

Had Sciatica 35 Years Ago

Taken Kruschen Ever Since

Thirty-five years ago this septuagenarian was helpless with sciatica. Then he heard of Kruschen. Since that day, he has enjoyed perfect health. Here is his remarkable story:—

"Thirty-five years ago, I had a severe attack of sciatica, and could scarcely move for about six weeks. Then I started taking Kruschen about half-a-teaspoonful every morning in hot water. In a few weeks, I got rid of the awful pain in my hips. I have taken Kruschen every morning since. I have never had to consult a doctor since, and am still in perfect health at 73 years of age, which I can only attribute to taking Kruschen Salts every morning".—T. A.

Most people grow old long before their time because they neglect one vital need of health—the need of internal cleanliness. Eventually, they start the healthy Kruschen habit. Then, probably for the first time in their lives, they start getting rid, every day, of all waste matter from the system.

Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts have the power of dissolving uric acid crystals—the cause of those aches and pains. Other ingredients of these salts assist Nature to expel the dissolved crystals through the natural channels.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

HOMOEOPATHY IS NOT FOREIGN

Economic And Efficacious, Says Dr. Kohli

ARRAH, (By Mail.)

Presiding over the 2nd session of the Shahabad District Homoeopathic Medical Conference, Dr. G. K. Kohli, B. Sc. LL.B., M.D. H General Secretary, Bihar Provincial Homoeopathic Association to-day said:—

Samuel Hahnemann was the first to teach us the homoeopathic healing method in its present form: "To cure gently, rapidly and permanently, select in every case of disease a medicine which can itself produce an affection similar to that which it is to cure (Similia Similibus Curentur)."

Another great reason of its being accepted as a natural law is the fact that scientifically and clinically proved facts established from the time of Hahnemann still hold good and with the same amount of force. The charge against homoeopathy as a foreign system of treatment is baseless, as that which is natural belongs to every country.

Homoeopathy has a wonderful record in acute as well as in chronc cases. Its treatment of cholera has been the pioneer of making its name in the remotest corners of the villages and during an epidemic it is highly recommended by the general public.

ADVANTAGES.

Homoeopathy also affords various other advantages. The one great advantage under the system of treatment is that overdosing is completely avoided. It is also a very cheap system of treatment and at the same time efficacious and can be availed of by the rich and the poor alike. In a poor country like India it deserves the kind attention and encouragement of all right thinking men and particularly of the Government.

So far as the relation of homoeopathy to surgery is concerned, there are cases in which the knife alone is to be used, but homoeopathy possesses remedies which frequently make its use unnecessary. Tumours, boils, carbuncles, cancers and many skin diseases are cured in a very short time and with a very little expense.

It is the primary duty of the Government to start institutions in the Province with laboratories attached to it for dissection and research work.

Before concluding, I would ask the members of our profession to remember the importance of joint and concerted action. Organise your District Associations bringing under its fold all the practising members of the profession, for under our constitution, it is the District Association that has a right to enlist primary members.

Raid On Students' Federation Office

JESSORE (By Mail).

The local police with the I. B. raided the offices of the Krishak Samity, and the District Students' Federation, located in the Congress House, as well as the houses of three local residents.

It is reported that nothing was seized from anywhere except from a house where certain papers, including copies of a Communist Manifesto were taken possession of. No arrests were made.

Squadron Leader K. C. Doran who led the famous Kiel air raid in the early days of the war is awarded bar to the distinguished Flying Cross.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1940

GLYCO-THYMOLINE
(Kress & Owen Co.'s)
KEEP INFECTION AT BAY!
with
GLYCO-
THYMOLINE
To cure common cold and tonsilities, douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at Bay and soothes irritated tissues.
Obtainable at all Chemists.

GAEKWAR RESPONDS TO POPULAR DEMANDS

Substance Of Responsible Government In New Reforms

BARODA, Jan. 31.

The "United Press" understands authoritatively that His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda will issue a Proclamation on February 1, granting the substance of responsible government to the people, on the basis of a new Constitution which would come into effect immediately.

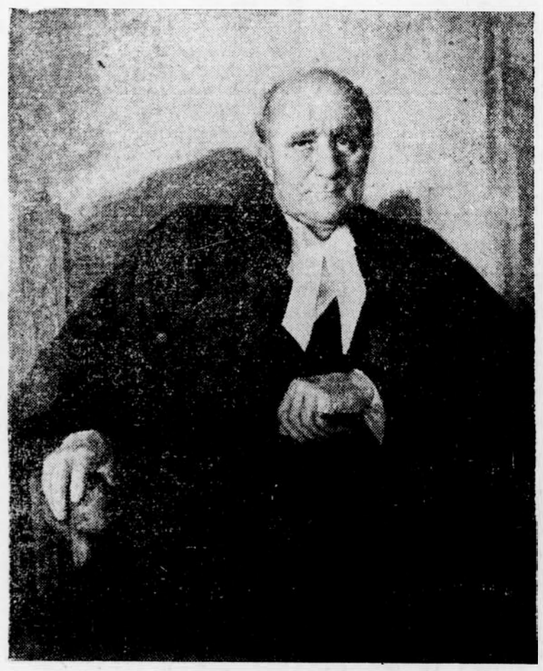
The scheme of constitutional reforms is outlined in the form of an Act called the Government of Baroda Act, 1940. One of the highlights of the scheme is that separate electorates had been done away with on the ground that there is complete identity of interests between His Highness and his people and between the various sections of his people. Again on the ground that there is no real conflict between rural and urban interests, it is decided that all rural and urban areas should vote together except in Baroda City.

The salient features of the new Constitution, the democratic basis and immediate objective of which are said to be to emphasise the fundamental identity of interests between the Ruler and the Ruled and the association of the people with the Administration of the State, could be brought under the following heads:—

1. There will be a Legislative Council to be known as the Dharasabha. This will consist of the Maharaja, the Dewan and other members of the Executive Council as Ex-officio members. There would be 17 nominated members as against 37 elected members, assuring an unofficial majority. The Dewan will preside. The Deputy President whom the Maharaja will appoint in the first instance for three years will be elected thereafter by the Legislature. There will be also Parliamentary Secretaries appointed from among non-official members of the Legislature.

The executive authority will vest in the Executive Council. This will consist of the Dewan and other members, including a non-official member of the Dharasabha. The Maharaja will nominate his Council.

Certain measures, however, including those relating to army, treaties with neighbouring States, Household department, etc., have been reserved in the hands of the Maharaja and eventually do not lie within the powers of the Dharasabha.—United Press.



An outstanding exhibit at the hall of the Cama Oriental Institute, was a portrait of the Chief Justice, Sir John Beaumont, by Mr. V. R. Rao, a portraitist of Bombay. It is speaking likeness, is full of life and expression and was well worthy of inclusion at the Town Hall.

Kidwai Appreciates Governor's Action

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

Apropos of the Governor's assent to the Stayed Arrears of Rent (Remissions) Bill, 1939, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, ex-Revenue Minister and the Sponsor of the Bill, interviewed by the "United Press" said: "I am glad that in spite of pressure from interested persons the Governor has given his assent to the Stayed Arrears of Rent (Remission) Bill. I hope he will now take up the debt legislation and give it the authority of the Law."—United Press.

C. P. Red Cross Meeting

NAGPUR, Jan. 31.

That a sum of Rs. 357 was contributed by C. P. and Berar towards the China Relief Works and Rs. 50 for the assistance of the Spanish Refugees in France was revealed at the annual general meeting of the Provincial Red Cross, held at the Government House this morning, the Governor presiding.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

The Governor of U.P. has given his assent to the stated Arears of Rent Bill, 1939.—A.P.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Jan. 30.

Replying to a question in the Punjab Assembly yesterday Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier, stated that the Punjab Government had issued general instructions to the District Magistrates for general guidance in the matter of launching prosecution under the Defence of India Act.

He further stated that prosecution was not so far confined solely to cases in which anti-recruitment speeches were delivered. The principle the officers concerned were asked to observe was that the Ordinance should be preferred to ordinary law where offence bore definite relation to a matter pertaining to successful prosecution of war.—United Press.

PATNA:—The second list of donations received in response to the appeal of the Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association (Indian Council), Bihar Provincial Branch, for funds to carry on the humanitarian work of providing relief to the sick and wounded among troops serving in India and overseas amounts to Rs. 6,173-12-0.

KHANDESH M. L. A. ARRESTED

PAROLA, Jan. 29.

A Depressed Class meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. D. G. Jadhav, to-day, at Parola and resolved that a "morcha" united and peaceful should be taken to the Governor's bungalow at Mhaswa Camp in order to put the grievances of the Depressed Class members and to request the Governor for granting Government waste lands for cultivation. The Police Sub-Inspector of Parola saw Mr. Jadhav the same night and requested him not to conduct the "morcha" on which Mr. Jadhav replied that it is impossible go on the resolution passed in the open meeting.

After half an hour the Police Inspector accompanied by the Sub-Inspector came to Mr. Jadhav and took him away in his car.

Burma Jails Reform Inquiry

RANGOON, Jan. 31.

The Government of Burma have decided to appoint a Committee to examine the present system in Jail Administration of Burma and make recommendations for its improvement. Lt.-Col. P. K. Tarapore, I.M.S. (Retired), will be the Chairman and U Tun Yin, Under-Secretary of the Judicial Department, the Secretary with five other members in the personnel including two members of the House of Representatives.—United Press.

PLANE CRASH NEAR MADRAS

CUDDAPPAH, Jan. 30.

The pilot and a passenger were injured when an aeroplane belonging to the Madras Flying Club crashed near the aerodrome here last evening. The machine was damaged. The pilot R. M. Pillai and the passenger were removed to the local hospital.

The plane was taking off on return journey to Madras and went up about a hundred feet when, it is stated, it crashed down suddenly.—A. P.

Prospects Of Clove Cultivation In India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The preliminary enquiries of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have shown that before clove production can be undertaken on a large scale, more knowledge is necessary, requiring a series of co-ordinated experiments in Madras, Travancore and Mysore for an adequate supply of clove seed.

The respective Governments have been asked whether they can co-operate in the scheme, and to state what facilities in the way of land, labour and equipment they can provide, so that a suitable design of identical experiments for the three Governments can then be designed by the Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, in collaboration with the Directors of Agriculture concerned.

GRANT GOVAN MEMORIAL FUND

Vicereine's Appeal For House For Aged And Destitute

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow has to-day issued the following appeal:—

"It has occurred to me that amongst the countless friends of the late Mr. Grant Govan there are many who would like to contribute to a fund which I propose starting in memory of him. My wish is that this fund should be used for the building of homes of rest for the aged and destitute amongst the European and Anglo-Indian communities to be named the "Grant Govan Homes". It was a project very near to his heart, and shortly before his death I had discussed with him ways and means. He had with his usual generosity given me a donation and had offered me every assistance in his power to get the scheme started in Delhi and in Dehra Dun.

"As Chairman of the Delhi Unemployed Aid Committee he had worked over a period of many years for the poor and friendless. No deserving case ever appealed to him in vain, and he realised the urgent need for these homes. No fitter memorial could be planned nor one that would have given him more pleasure. In this way his name would be perpetuated in Delhi, which he loved as it will always be enshrined in the hearts of his friends.

"I understand that a meeting will be held of the citizens of Delhi in the Town Hall, Old Delhi, at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, February 7, at which a proposal will be put forward to support my appeal.

"Donations may be sent to me at Viceroy's House, New Delhi".—A. P.

GUJARAT P. C. C. MEETING ON FEB. 15

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

The meeting of the General Body of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee will be held at Kalol in Panchmahal District on 15th February when the name of next Congress President will be recommended. Office bearers of the Provincial Congress Committee will be also elected.

I am in a position to state that Gujarat is in favour of Maulana Azad for the next Congress President.

It is reliably understood that the authorities of R. C. Government High School have asked apology from 15 students as they participated in "Independence Day" functions on 26th. As the students are not prepared to apologise, developments are expected.

Budget In Bengal Council

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The "United Press" understands that general discussion of the budget proposals of the Government of Bengal for 1940-41 takes place from February 23 in the Bengal Legislative Council. The Budget will be presented on February 16.—United Press.

WAR ALLOWANCE IN AHMEDABAD

Millowners Likely To Accept Conciliator's Recommendation

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDAMAD, Jan. 31.

The Labour Association has accepted the decision of special Conciliator appointed by the Bombay Government while the millowners' Association have asked time to consider the decision.

It is reliably understood that this decision is in favour of millworkers. Besides cheap grain shops the Conciliator has recommended about 15 to 20 per cent dearness allowance. In spite of differences among the Millowners on this question, they will, it is hoped, accept the Conciliator's decision as they are not prepared to face a general strike at this critical juncture. It is likely that mutual decision between the Labour Association and the Millowners' Association will be announced this evening.

Attempt To Replace Machine Production By Hand Production

BHOPAL, Jan. 30.

Facilities for the industrial employment of Pardhanashin labour, believed to be for the first time in India, it is learnt, has now been provided for at the match industry of Bhopal.

The Bhopal Match Factory in which an attempt is being made to blend large-scale production by machinery with piece-work in cottages, it is stated, employs over 700 workers of whom about 150 are Purdah women who are thus enabled to supplement their family incomes.

Using almost entirely local wood and local labour, the factory, it is pointed out, is now trying to replace wherever possible, machine-production by hand production in order to provide employment for the labour available in Bhopal. For this purpose, it is stated, certain of the machines with which the factory commenced production have been stopped.

The average daily output of the factory is at present about Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 worth of matches, the majority of which is exported, and it is expected it will be gradually increased as local labour is gradually trained to the specialised piece-work involved in this regard.

BHOPAL RULER TO OPEN DEWAS STATE WATER WORKS

BHOPAL, Jan. 30.

The Nawab of Bhopal, it is learnt, is proceeding to Dewas (Junior) on February 3, where he will be switching on the electric power works and declaring open the Dewas State Water Works. The Nawab will be returning 'via' Indore where he will attend a function at the Dally College.—A.P.

DOMINION STATUS CONSTITUTION

Assam Member's Move For Central Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Constitution-making which is the talk of the country outside, is finding an echo in the Central Assembly where it appears some members have tabled resolutions on the subject.

An unattached Muslim member from Assam Maulvi Abdul Rahid Chawdhiry, urges establishment of Dominion Status of Westminster Statute Type in India in 1942. He also proposes that a Committee consisting of Sir Shah Mohammed Suleman, Judge, Federal Court, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui of Calcutta, (member, Working Committee of Muslim League) Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Raghavendra Rao (at present, Advisor to the Secretary of State for India), Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sirkar (ex-Minister, Bengal Government), Mr. F. E. James, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Dr. Ambedkar and Sirdar Bahadur Sobhan Singh be appointed to frame a constitution for Dominion Status on Westminster Statute lines for India to be established in 1941.

In another resolution Moulvi Abdul Rashid suggests a Committee of two Muslim and three non-Muslim members of the Central Assembly with powers to co-opt for the purpose of ascertaining Hindu-Muslim differences in the provinces and to take measures for the settlement thereof.

Move For Sukkur Riots Debate In Central Assembly

KARACHI, Jan. 31.

The "United Press" learns that Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, a member of the Central Legislative Assembly, would seek to raise a debate on the Sukkur riots through an adjournment motion which he has given notice of on the opening day of the Session in Delhi.—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE ON NEED FOR UNITY

(From A Correspondent)

FATEHPUR, Jan. 27.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose paid a hurried visit to Fatehpur. A big public meeting was arranged in his honour by the District Forward Bloc under the presidentship of Swami Mahabir Brahmachari, president of the District Forward Bloc. The meeting was attended by 15,000 persons.

Mr. Bose emphasized the need of unity among Congress ranks to fight for the cause of India's freedom and said that there could be no question of any sort of compromise with the British Imperialism as their aim was Purna Swaraj. He was of the opinion that the question of Charkha and Khadi was indeed important only so far as the economic aspect of the country was concerned, but that it had no bearing on the question of attaining independence.

He, however, did not agree with the Congress High Command that the country was not prepared for the struggle for freedom, and that the Mohammadans were opposed to their views. A purse of Rs. 151 was presented to Mr. Bose.

Labour Worker Arrested

DACCA, Jan. 31.

Mr. Nepal Chandra Nag, President of the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills Labour Union, was arrested last night in the mill area. Tejendra Dutt, a worker of the Narayanganj Textile Labour Union, was also arrested last evening.—United Press.

AGA KHAN 'EN ROUTE' TO INDIA?

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that His Highness the Aga Khan started from England for India on Monday by a specially chartered plane and will arrive in Bombay shortly.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE JUG OF DEATH

SUCH EXCITEMENT, MISS BRADY! THOSE GANGSTERS DRESSED AS POLICEMEN, GOING RIGHT INTO THE PATIENTS' ROOMS! THEN INSPECTOR WADE COMING TO CATCH THEM!
SKIP IT, DEARIE. YOU'LL SOON LEARN ANYTHING CAN HAPPEN IN A HOSPITAL!
COME ON, YOU LUGS! YOU'RE HEADIN' FOR THE HOOSEGOW!
BLIMEY, WHY SHOULD WE STAY 'ERE? H'IF WE CAN 'ANDLE THEM THUGS, WE AIN'T HORSPITAL CASES!
IT'S SAFER—NOW THAT WE'VE MADE SURE YOU'LL BE GUARDED CAREFULLY!
WADE TALKING! GET TH' DRAGNET OUT FOR THE 4-SQUARE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION! PULL 'EM ALL IN!... DONAVAN AND I WILL TAKE CARE OF CANELLI PERSONALLY!
WOW! LEAD ME TO 'IM!
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